THE ILLUSTRATED
MIDLAND NEWS.
LEIGHTON. DEL

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE
FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

PUBLISHED AT 108, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 17s. 6d. POST FREE.

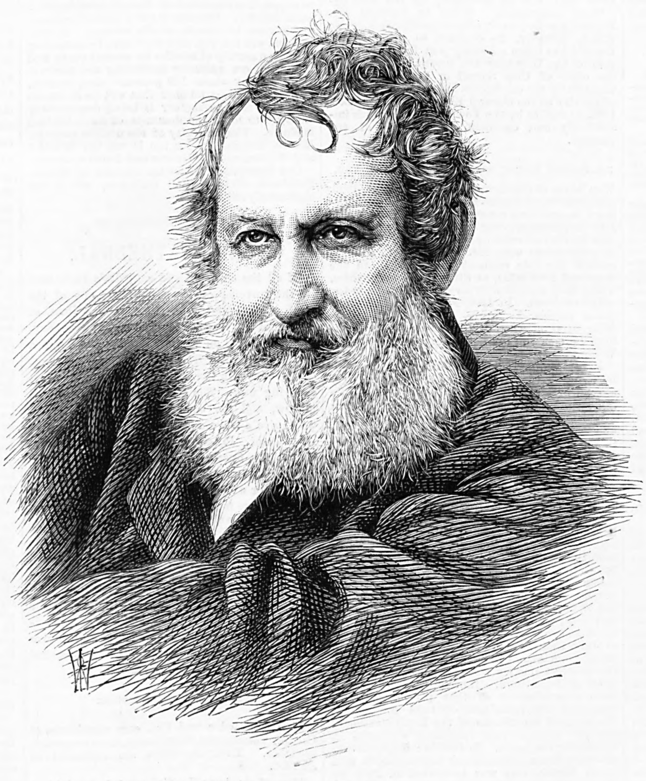
No. 25.—Vol. II. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870. Threepence.

IS GENIUS HEREDITARY?

The question is Mr. Galton's. It is the last and most perplexing of our scientific conundrums. Can you breed a race of lawyers, of statesmen, of poets, of metaphysicians, of orators, and of soldiers, as you breed race-horses and Leicestershire sheep, by a process of natural selection? Is genius hereditary, or is it an accident? Is it entailed in the blood, or is it the development of personal character?

At the first blush of course these questions look as idle as those upon which the schoolmen of the Middle Ages were in the habit of exercising their wits, or those which the troubadours of Provence and of Languedoc used to start for discussion before the fair dames of the Courts of Love. Yes or no—it is a question that leads to nothing; and the canny Scot who with a "perhaps it is, perhaps it is not," pronounced it a riddle and not a question of philosophy or science, probably anticipated the criticism of most people: yet but for riddles and conundrums of this kind what would amiable and intelligent people do to chat about in that dreary quarter of an hour before dinner after you have exhausted the weather present, past, and perspective, marked off the latest items of political gossip; and are at your wits' end what to open upon next? Instead of pooh-poohing the question off-hand our impression is that Mr. Galton is deserving of our thanks as a benefactor of his species for starting a topic of conversation that neither time nor eternity can exhaust, and that may serve as an after-dinner stop-gap in talk in the year 2870 as well as it does to-day; for every generation can only widen the basis of induction and add fresh illustrations to the arguments pro and con.

To keep the ball rolling, however, someone must take up the other side. At present Mr. Galton has the argument too much to himself; and he is, to our thinking, a trifle too positive, too logical, and too dogmatic. He allows no margin for the caprices of fate. He has made a chart of English genius, has, that is, brought together a mass of names of men of distinguished acquirements, of dauntless energies, and of great powers of intellect, traced out their ancestors and their descendants, analysed their characters, piled up a host of striking illustrations around his theorem, and confounded his readers by statistics and biographical reminiscences when he has failed to convince them. Yet we venture to say that with half Mr. Galton's research and industry we would undertake to make out quite as notable a list of men of genius, of statesmen, of orators, and of poets to prove, as far as a list of that kind can prove anything, that genius is not hereditary, that, like the wind, it bloweth where it listeth, we hear the sound but know no more whither it cometh, or whither it goeth than we know of the migration of the swallows.



PHILIP HENRY MUNTZ, ESQ., M.P. *(See page 410.)*

Take three or four of the foremost men in England at this moment. Perhaps, with two or three exceptions, there are no greater names to be found in our Parliamentary annals than those of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Lowe. They are all men of genius in the strictest sense of the word—men, that is, of rare powers, of intellect, of eloquence, and of wit. Yet of these men only one can by any stretch of language be said to be the son of a man of genius. The author of the "Curiosities of Literature" was a book-worm with a turn for pastoral poetry. His son has not a spark of poetry in his nature. He is a brilliant writer of fiction, a talker of the first water, and an orator with unrivalled powers of sarcasm and invective. Even Mr. Galton we presume will not talk of the transmission of genius in the case of Mr. Disraeli. His brother died a year or fifteen months ago, a Commissioner of Customs, and except as a Commissioner of Customs the world had never heard the name of James Disraeli. Then there is Mr. Bright, the rival of Demosthenes in eloquence. His father was a cotton-spinner, without a thought beyond his ledger and his looms. And this observation we may apply in a slightly modified degree to Mr. Bright's brothers. It is only as his brothers that they are known out of their mill gates. Mr. Lowe is the son of a Nottinghamshire rector, and that is all. His brother is a curate here to-day. But if either of them possessed a spark of the genius of the Chancellor of the Exchequer they have been very successful in concealing it from the world. Of Mr. Gladstone, of his father, of his brother, and of his son, we may say exactly the same. The people's William is the only man of genius that has yet shed lustre on the name of Gladstone.

And these men are but types. Look at the history of literary genius. What was Shakespeare's father? what were his descendants? Or Milton's? or Byron's? Sir Walter Scott was the son of a little wizened writer to the "Signet." His son was a Captain of Dragoons. One of his brothers was a Paymaster in the navy; another was a scape-grace. None of them possessed a spark of the genius that distinguished the Ariosto of the North. The father of Lord Macaulay was a patriarch of the Clapham sect, a man of piety and benevolence, but nothing more. Macaulay's brother was his double in everything but intellect. No one, we presume, will deny that Crabbe was a man of genius, but what was his son? What, too, were the sons of Burns? And what was the daughter of Wordsworth, the Dora of the lyrics?

Of course there are some sets-off to be allowed for in this enumeration. Sheridan, for instance, represented a family distinguished all round by their genius and their wit. Burke thought his son superior to himself in everything that constitutes the thinker and the orator. Pitt was, as Fox said, not only a chip of the old block, but the old block itself. The present Solicitor-General represents a family of rare intellectual endowments, a family that has produced poets, orators, metaphysicians, and lawyers of the highest eminence. The Napiers, too, like the Coleridges and the Sheridans, have nearly all been men of mark in science, in literature, and in war. But, *per contra*, excepting the present head of the House, what are we to say of the Buonaparte's, the son and brothers of the First Consul? What, too, are we to say of the son of Napoleon's conqueror, Wellington? Is genius hereditary there? Was genius hereditary in the case of Cromwell? or in the case of the victor of Blenheim? These are crucial tests, and if a theory breaks down in cases like these, what are we to say to it? It is, as we said at the outset, a capital topic to chat about in an idle half hour; but as a scientific theory—whew! It is true only by accident, and for every instance where it succeeds you may pick out ten where it fails.

MIDLAND MAYORS.

This week we present our readers with the portraits of the Chief Magistrates of five Midland Boroughs. To make the Illustrations more interesting, we append a brief memoir of each of the gentlemen who holds the honourable position of Mayor of his town. Other portraits are in preparation.

MR. THOMAS PRIME, MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM,

Was born at the village of Marston Green, seven miles from Birmingham, in 1796. He came to Birmingham in 1809, at the age of thirteen, and was apprenticed to the silver-plating trade in 1810. He began business as a manufacturer of plated goods on a very small scale in 1818. In 1868, when he had been a manufacturer of plated goods for fifty years, his workpeople (some of whom had been in his employ upwards of forty years) celebrated the jubilee, with their wives and families, and presented him with the following address:—

An Address presented to Thomas Prime, Sen., by his Workpeople.

November 21, 1868.

Dear Sir,—On the 50th anniversary of your commencement in business we take the liberty of presenting this address as a mark of respect and esteem for the upright and courteous manner in which you have acted towards us as our employer.

In all circumstances the interests of employer and employed are mutually one and the same—they are a blessing to each, dependent in a certain degree one on the other, and when both act according to the golden rule of "doing as they would be done by," the welfare and happiness of each are promoted.

Such has been the gentlemanly, honourable, and straightforward conduct we have invariably met with from you during our long intercourse, that we feel constrained to congratulate you most heartily on your well-deserved prosperity. We also desire to convey our deep respect and warmest admiration to Mrs. Prime, who by her unassuming gentle manner and good advice has endeared herself to us all. And may you both live many years in uninterrupted health and happiness, to enjoy the fruits of a long life of industry and perseverance.

He was early in life an active promoter of and worker in Sunday Schools; and all liberal movements for the promotion of education of the people have received his cordial and active support.

He was an active member of the Priestleyan Society, which held its meetings chiefly in the Old Bloomfield Rooms, in Great Charles Street. The object of this society was the promotion and discussion of all questions relating to civil and religious liberty. Its open discussions on the subject of the disabilities of the Catholics created great excitement and greatly influenced the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill in 1829.

The removal of the Jewish disabilities was an act which received his earnest support.

He was an active hard-worker as a member of the Birmingham Political Union about 1830 to 1832, when the great and important meetings were held on Newhall Hill (then vacant ground), the result of which agitation was the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832.

At the time when it was proposed to remove the Free Grammar School of Edward VI. outside of the town (before the present building was erected), and which removal was strongly opposed by the town, he, with the late John Giles, was appointed a deputation from the Priestleyan Society, whose object was to obtain an extension of the education given by the school to a larger and poorer portion of the community.

The ultimate result of the efforts of this society, through this deputation, was the establishment of the present valuable branch schools of King Edward VI. in Birmingham.

He took an active part in the anti-corn law agitation and free trade movement. He was first elected a member of the Birmingham Town Council for All Saints Ward in 1843—the year the late Prince Albert first visited Birmingham—and has represented that ward for twenty-six years, his election never having been opposed.

MR. THOMAS BANTOCK, MAYOR OF WOLVERHAMPTON,

Is a native of Golspie, Sutherlandshire, and was born at Dunrobin, October 4, 1823. He was educated at the Parish School, and left his native place at the end of 1838. In 1839 he was apprenticed for five years to the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater, and while in their service he filled various situations of trust in connection with their collieries, canals, and carrying departments, at Worsley, Manchester, Runcorn, and Wolverhampton. In November, 1849, being appointed agent and district manager to the trustees in South Staffordshire (where they had just purchased an extensive carrying business), he went to reside in Wolverhampton. It was about this period that the severe competition between the railways and canals began. Mr. Bantock continued with the trustees till the 1st of January, 1858, when he contracted to become the carting and boating agent of the Great Western Railway Company, and subsequently of the West Midland Railway Company in South Staffordshire and Worcestershire. This connection he still retains. About seven years ago he became interested commercially in the coal and iron trade of South Staffordshire. In politics he is a Liberal, and a member of the National Education League. As a deacon of Queen-street Congregational Chapel, and a member of the Liberation Society, he has taken an active part in every movement advocated by that society, such as the abolition of Church Rates, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, University reform, &c. As an agriculturist he has not been unsuccessful.

MR. JAMES OLDKNOW, MAYOR OF NOTTINGHAM,

Was born in 1821, at Milford, in Derbyshire. In early life his father removed to the neighbourhood of Nottingham, when he began business as a lace machine builder, his son being with him in business. While still young, the son left home to reside in France, and at about the age of twenty-three entered into partnership with a French gentleman named Maillot, in Lille, in the lace trade, under the style of Maillot and Oldknow.

In 1849 Mr. Oldknow took out a patent for an improvement in lace machinery, which has been generally acknowledged to be one of the most useful inventions connected with lace making.

In 1854 the firm opened an establishment in Nottingham. Mr. Oldknow left Lille to manage it, and the firm has since gradually risen to be amongst the foremost in the trade in the kingdom, not only for the extent of their business, but also for the extreme beauty and elegance of their manufacture.

In 1860, Mr. Oldknow was elected a member of the Town Council of Nottingham, in 1868 was unanimously promoted to the Aldermanic bench, and was on November 9th last also unanimously elected Mayor of the town.

The Mayors of Nottingham differ in their title from most others, being entitled "*Right Worshipful*," and not "Worshipful" only.

MR. R. E. BARNETT, MAYOR OF WORCESTER,

Is a native of the "Faithful City," and was engaged in business as a carriage manufacturer, in Worcester, until his retirement in 1867. He has been an active member of the Town Council since 1851, serving invariably on the most important committees. While in business Mr. Barnett was frequently offered municipal honours, which, however, he declined to accept. Mr. Barnett has taken a leading part in the management of the Worcester race meetings. He served the office of City Sheriff in 1868-9, and was thanked by the candidates for the representation of the city at the General Election in November, 1868, as well as by the Town Council, for his impartiality and excellent management of the election.

MR. JOSEPH REYNOLDS, MAYOR OF GLOUCESTER,

Was born at Devizes, Wiltshire, April 6, 1808, and commenced business as a miller, at Malmesbury, in the same county in 1831. Three years later he added brewing to his other business, and also started as estate agent. In the year 1854, in partnership with Mr. Henry Allen, he succeeded the late eminent Mr. Biddell, in the Stratford New Mills, at Stroud, Gloucestershire, which they worked with several other mills in the neighbourhood. In 1860, Messrs. Reynolds and Allen succeeded Messrs. Hadley in the City Mills, at Gloucester, and the firm maintained a high eminence in the west of England and south Wales.

For many years Mr. Reynolds had the management of several large estates in the purely agricultural county of Wilts, and was at the same time an active member of the Anti-Corn Law League, often spoke publicly on the subject, and was more than once requested to take part in the League's proceedings at Covent Garden theatre. It is worthy of remark that though agitating this question among the farmers he had the good fortune never to make a personal enemy by it.

In the spring of 1847, after the failure of the potato crop in the preceding year, great apprehensions were entertained of the want of food, and the *Times* wrote of scarcity. Government took the alarm. Poor Law guardians resorted to brown bread, and some of the alarmists actually recommended the stoppage of oats to cavalry horses. At this period Mr. Reynolds wrote in one of the county papers condemning the alarm, and from well-authenticated data exposed the error, and showed by the end of June or beginning of July there would be plenty of arrivals of wheat from America and the Black Sea, and that the greatest danger was the fear of a monetary panic in the autumn. Those of our readers who have a recollection of that period will well remember the soundness of both predictions. He received the thanks of the Lord-Lieutenant for the courage and judgment displayed in combating the panic. In 1865 Mr. Reynolds was elected a Town Councillor of Gloucester, in 1868 made Mayor, and was re-elected in 1869 by the unanimous voice of the citizens. He has through life been a consistent Liberal, and an ardent advocate for the elevation of the working classes.

On Saturday Mr. Grant Duff, Under Secretary for India, was unanimously re-elected Rector of Aberdeen University.

A rifle, twenty-six pikeheads, and a quantity of ammunition were found at a smith's house at Cork on Tuesday. The smith (Mahony) and his son were arrested.

A prisoner, who had just received a free pardon from the Home Secretary, on the ground of ill-health, has just died in Chelmsford gaol from consumption.

MESSRS. PERKINS AND SONS' NEEDLE FACTORY

AT ASTWOOD BANK.

The process of needle-making has been so fully described in a previous number of this journal (vide No. 1) that, in presenting our readers with an illustration of the important machine needle factory of Messrs. Perkins and Sons, Astwood Bank, near Redditch, we need do no more than briefly recapitulate the mode ofmanufacture.

The majority of the wire from which the needles are made comes from Sheffield. It is first cut by hand into the requisite lengths, rounded, and scoured by oil and emery-powder until the wire is quite bright, after which it is reduced by machinery to various sizes in the manner shown in No. 1 of the *Illustrated Midland News*. The steel is now assuming the shape of needles; buffing and stamping are the next processes, the needles being eyed by a small punching machine. They are then filed, made red-hot in a furnace, and annealed—the latter a most important process, and one demanding the greatest care on the part of the workmen. After being burnished and straightened, the needles are pointed at grindstones turned by steam-power; they are subsequently re-pointed, set, and stamped by dies, and after being tempered and polished in the groove are rounded and smoothed—a strong heat producing that fine blue seen in the shanks of sewing-machine needles. When the tops of the blades are regulated, and the needles have been again polished, they are ready to be put into paper and boxes and sent out for sale.

Messrs. Perkins & Sons have earned a deserved reputation in the needle trade. The manufacture of machine-needles was commenced by them fourteen or fifteen years ago, previous to which the ordinary hand-needles were made at the Astwood Bank factory.

The introduction of sewing-machines gave an immense impetus to the needle trade, and few firms appear to have succeeded in making their needles wider known than Messrs. Perkins'. They do a large home-trade, it is true, but that portion of their business is not to be compared with the immense quantities of needles that they export. They have special agencies in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, New York, &c.; their needles are sent all over the world. You may pick them up in palatial emporiums on Parisian Boulevards, in Broadway "stores," and linendrapers' establishments at St. Petersburg. This is the result of indomitable perseverance—a striking example of Midland energy. The curious in such matters may ask the number of needles capable of being turned out from such a factory as Messrs. Perkins. We are happy to be in a position to give them the information. The Astwood Bank firm will turn you out some such trifle as 500 or 600 gross of needles a week! Almost enough, you may think, to supply the continent of Europe with needles for a century. But this is not a solitary instance of what can be done in needle making. Messrs. Perkins will tell you that they have been sending out this quantity of needles for several years, and that they are annually increasing the number. They employ about 120 persons—men, women, boys, and girls—a number that will be increased presently, for the factory is being considerably enlarged to meet the demands of an extending business. The majority of the needles made by Messrs. Perkins are for the Howe, the Wheeler and Wilson, and the Grover and Baker machines.

Our illustration shows the exterior of Messrs. Perkins's factory and residence, which are charmingly situated.

WORMS CATHEDRAL.

Of all the churches and cathedrals to be seen by the traveller on the Continent, one of the most ancient and interesting is the Dom or Cathedral at Worms, in the west of Germany. The city stands on the left bank of the Rhine a few hundred yards from the river, and like most of the towns in Germany, is surrounded with a decaying wall. The streets are very dark and narrow, and the cathedral, of which we this week give a large engraving, rises in the midst like a giant. It has ten towers, and is externally one of the finest Romanesque churches in the world. It has often been in danger of being partially or wholly destroyed, for few places have suffered more from war and other calamities than the old city of Worms. So early as A.D. 407 it was ravaged by the Vandals, and in 451 to 538 by the Huns. It has suffered also from fires, and on one or two occasions from earthquakes. The population is said to have been at one time considerable, but in 1689 many of the inhabitants returned to Frankfort-on-the-Maine or to Holland. It was in that year that the town was taken by the French, when only the cathedral and a few houses escaped the flames.

Messrs. Bowden and Co., corn merchants, of Cardiff, Totnes, and other towns, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are estimated at £80,000.

Miss Mary Anne Lentin, aged forty-eight, a patient of the Bethlehem Hospital, died suddenly on Thursday evening last from an abscess in the brain.

At the Cabinet Council on Saturday eleven Ministers only were present. The absentees were Mr. Bright, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Childers.

The weather in the channel was fearful on Tuesday. A number of vessels are windbound in the chops of the channel and off the Irish coast.

Mr. W. E. Williams, of Caerphilly, has bequeathed the whole of his real and personal estate absolutely to the Marquis of Bute. The rent-roll is, it is believed, between three and four thousand per year, exclusive of a large extent of mineral property of the value of nearly £200,000.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The proceedings in both Houses have been of the dullest until Tuesday night, when Mr. Gladstone introduced the Irish Land Bill, which attracted the first great audience of the Session. Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered by the Ministerial benches when he rose to explain the Bill. He first alluded to the predictions of the opponents of the Irish Church Bill twelve months ago that it was the land, not the Church, which lay at the root of Irish grievances; and then went on to dissipate (says the *Times*) some of the misapprehensions which prevail as to the condition of Ireland, such as—

> The notion that the Irish are a Celtic race, prone to disorder; that the land laws are the same in Ireland as in England, and ought to produce the same results in both countries; that Ireland has been prospering for the last twenty years, and that the people have no occasion to exhibit feelings of discontent. Under this last head he showed that, on the contrary, the rate of wages had not risen within the last ten years, the number of persons receiving poor relief had increased, the cost of subsistence had risen, and some of the most imprudent and violent interferences with the fixed usages of the country had occurred. He showed, too, that the course of legislation for the last half century, though intended, no doubt, in a beneficial spirit, had possibly been detrimental to the interests of the occupiers.

He laid it down that the great evil to be dealt with was the insecurity of tenure, which paralyzed the occupier's industry, and vitiated his relations with his landlord, with the State, and with society at large:—

> Insecurity of tenure manifested itself in four modes—in the withdrawal of privileges hitherto enjoyed by the tenant, in the lavish and pitiless use of notices to quit, in evictions, and in the raising of rents where the increased value of farms had been caused by the tenant's improvements.

And for these evils Mr. Gladstone maintained that a remedy might be extracted from the experience of Ulster without any shock to the foundations of property. He divided the provisions of the Bill under two heads—the acquisition and the occupation of land. The Bill proposed to increase the power of limited owners with regard to the sale and lease of land, and assistance would be given by Treasury loans, through the Irish Board of Works, to tenants desiring to purchase the cultivated lands they now occupy, either by private contract or through the machinery of the Landed Estates Court. Dealing with the provisions as to the occupation of land, he explained first the judicial machinery for carrying them out, which would be of two kinds—either a Court of Arbitration or the Civil Bill Court,—from which last there would be an appeal to the Judges of Assize; and under a clause which he described as "the equities clause," the Courts would be able to take into consideration not merely the legal aspects of each case, but all the circumstances bearing equitably upon it. The main provisions of the Bill fell under four heads, corresponding to the four descriptions of Irish holdings—viz., those held under the Ulster custom, those held under analogous customs in other parts of the country not having the same traditionary authority, yearly tenancies which enjoyed no kind of protection from custom, and tenancies under lease:—

> With regard to the Ulster custom, the Bill would take it as it existed, and gave it at once the force of law, and it would legalise the other customs subject to these restrictions,—that the tenant should only claim when disturbed by the act of his landlord, but that he should not benefit if evicted for non-payment of rent or for sub-letting; that all arrears of rent and damages might be pleaded as a set-off by the landlord, and that the custom might be barred by a lease for 31 years. With regard to tenants at will, the Bill established a scale of damages which the Courts—subject to the same conditions as in tenancies under customs—would be able to award to evicted tenants—viz., in holding under £10 a sum not exceeding seven years' rent; in holdings between £10 and £50, a sum not exceeding five years' rent; between £50 and £100, not exceeding three years' rent; and over £100, two years' rent.

This scale did not include compensation for reclamation of land and permanent buildings, which would be awarded separately. In holdings over £50 the landlord might exempt himself from this scale by giving a lease of 31 years, and in holdings over £100 the parties might contract themselves out of it. The Judges would be required in applying this scale to have regard to the injury done to the tenant by eviction and the improvements he had effected. With regard to the fourth division—holdings under lease, any owner might exempt his lands from the custom, always excepting the Ulster custom, which would be legalised, and from the scale of damages, by giving to his tenant a lease for 31 years, provided that the lease were approved by the Court and gave the tenant at the close of it a right to compensation for manures, permanent buildings, and reclamation of land. In conclusion the right hon. gentleman explained several miscellaneous provisions. Notices to quit hereafter must be for twelve months dating from the last gale day in the current year, and, to make them a more expensive amusement, they must all bear a half-crown stamp. In every new tenancy over £4 the county cess would be divided between owner and occupier, the occupier below that amount being relieved altogether.

The bill was brought in and read a first time.

Land Sale by the Atlantic Telegraph.—On Thursday, the 10th inst., the purchase of a tract of 28,000 acres in West Virginia was made for a party in Birmingham by the International Land and Labour Agency, Town Hall Chambers, through the Atlantic Telegraph. This is probably the first sale of lands in the United States effected through this medium. When the auctioneer's hammer falls on a bargain at the pulse of the electric wire touched at the distance of three thousand miles, trade and commerce must soon enter upon a new field and faculty of transactions.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Canadian Ministry has resigned.

Mr. Disraeli is much better.

Mr. Charles Egan has bequeathed £200,000 to the Dublin charities.

The Bishop of Honolulu and the Dean and clergy have left for the United States.

Mr. Heron has issued his address for Tipperary.

A shoemaker, named James Cheetham, has failed in a suit to recover estates worth £500,000.

The disturbances in Havannah are not so serious as reported.

The office of Queen's Remembrancer for Scotland is to be filled up.

Lord Derby's stud is advertised for sale, at Knowsley, on the Friday after the Liverpool Steeplechase.

On Saturday five inquests were held in the metropolis on the bodies of persons who had died from exposure to the cold.

Sir Robert Collier, the Attorney-General, was shot in the leg, near his country house, in Kent. The accident will compel rest for some time.

The Duke of Marlborough has been chosen a Governor of the Charterhouse, in the room of the late Lord Derby.

On Saturday the body of a girl, who had evidently been murdered by strangulation, was found in a field at Corofin, in the county Clare.

On Sunday, Bishop Temple, of Exeter, preached in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on behalf of the Poor Clergy Relief Society. Mr. Gladstone was present.

A letter has been received by Dr. Mahon, of Westport, county of Wexford, threatening him with death if he does not prevent evictions from the lands of Mr. Prendergast, of Ballinna. The letter is signed "Rory of the Hills."

Judgment has been delivered in Dublin in the Esmonde will case. It was sought to make absolute an order for a new trial, but the Court has decided that the verdict in the first instance must not be disturbed.

Fatal Railway Disaster.—An engine ran away with a fireman on Friday night, near Gartsherrie Station on the Caledonian Railway. Hay (the fireman) is supposed to have fallen off the engine, as his dead body was found on the line near Glasgow. The engine ran as far as Gartsherrie station, seven or eight miles from Glasgow, when it came into collision with the 9 25 p.m. passenger train from Carlisle, smashing several carriages. One passenger was killed on the spot; from documents on his person he is believed to be connected with Messrs. Armitage and Sons, carpet manufacturers, Heckmondwike. The other passengers seriously injured are Arthur Macintosh, in the employment of Mr. Sutherland, Merthyr Tydvil; Mrs. Isabella Thomson, Glasgow; Mrs. Ann Neville, South Shields; and Mr. Howard, Nova Scotia. The injured passengers were conveyed to Glasgow.

Convocation.—Important matters came before Convocation on Friday. In the Upper House, on the motion of the Bishop of Winchester, it was resolved unanimously to appoint a committee to report as to the desirability of a revision of the Old and New Testaments. The prelates who spoke cited several portions of the present version which are either incorrect renderings or of doubtful authority. In the Lower House, Canon Hopkins moved a gravamen on National Education. The gravamen favoured the denominational system, with a conscience clause. Archdeacon Denison protested against the reversal of the policy of the past twenty years with regard to the conscience clause, and on his suggestion a committee was appointed to report, and the motion was withdrawn. The statement made on Wednesday that Dr. Temple's essay would not be reprinted in the "Essays and Reviews" was reiterated on authority by Archdeacon Freeman.

The Weather in London.—With the severe frosts of Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, skating was general. At midnight on Saturday the glass at the Hyde Park Receiving House registered 25 deg., or 7 deg. below freezing point. At nine o'clock on Sunday morning the glass stood at 27, at which point it remained during the day; but at seven o'clock it was down to 25, with indications of a further fall. The wind was blowing strongly from E. and N.E. On Friday and Saturday several portions of the river Thames above Battersea Bridge became frozen over; and on Saturday afternoon, the ice having become loosened by the up tide, the river was filled with large floating masses of detached ice, greatly impeding the navigation. The river steamboats ceased running. On the Round Pond, Kensington Gardens, on Saturday, there were 5,000 persons on the ice, which was in a dangerous state. There were seventeen immersions. On Sunday about 2,000 persons were on the ice, which was very dangerous, and completely broke up in the afternoon. On Saturday there were 4,000 persons on the ice covering the ornamental water in the Regent's Park, with twenty immersions, thirteen of which were serious cases. Several of the icemen were severely injured in rescuing these persons. On Sunday there were 8,000 persons on the ice during the morning, with 28 immersions. In the afternoon the ice on the Broad Water split up into pieces, but fortunately not without sufficient warning to enable all those upon it at the time to make their escape. The icemen then put up barriers to prevent any more people going upon it. On the lake in St. James's Park the ice on Saturday was in a very rotten state, but, notwithstanding the warning boards put up, about 5,000 persons ventured upon it. On Sunday there were 8,000 persons on the ice during the morning, which was in a most dangerous state. There were about 8,000 persons on the ice in Battersea Park on Sunday, and about 10,000 at Victoria Park; no accidents. There were 200 skaters at the Crystal Palace lake on Sunday, and no accident occurred. —Two brothers, named Wright, were drowned in Lord Mansfield's ponds, Highgate. They had finished skating, when a boy who had been sliding fell into the water, the ice having broken. The brothers endeavoured to rescue him, but were both drowned. The boy was saved by a young gentleman.

The Prussian Diet was prorogued on Saturday.

The Church Congress for 1870 will be held at Southampton.

The North German Parliament was opened on Monday by King William.

The rumours of warlike preparations on the part of the Khedive are emphatically contradicted.

At a meeting of the Common Council, on Thursday, Mr. Deputy Fry was presented with a testimonial worth 500 guineas.

Dr. Livingstone's brother, a consul at Fernando Po, expresses his entire belief in the safety of the distinguished traveller.

The *Gaulois* states that foreigners are deserting Paris with unusual unanimity. The Northern Railway is organising special trains.

The will of Mr. John Tidd Pratt was proved on the 1st inst., and the personalty sworn under £50,000.

In consequence of the tempestuous weather which prevailed on Sunday the French steamers were unable to cross the Channel.

During the terrific gale at Yarmouth on Sunday morning the new Assembly Rooms were partially destroyed by fire. The damage will not be less than £1,200.

The Dublin Amnesty Committee have resolved not to give a public reception to the Fenian prisoners from Australia, but that they shall be respectably received and suitably entertained.

The *Scotsman* states that the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have resolved that situations in Government offices shall be filled by open competition.

During the last few days the Pope has received a great number of presents, both in money and objects of value. Among the last is a costly chalice, which, by touching a spring, can be converted into an ostensoir.

One of the Irish political prisoners confined at Spike Island Convict Station, Cork, since 1866, died last week, and an inquest was held on Friday. The jury disapproved of the frequent punishment to which the convict, a delicate man, had been subjected.

Seditious Soldiers.—On Saturday night a number of soldiers of the 44th Regiment, stationed at Enniskillen, paraded the streets after eleven o'clock, singing seditious songs, such as "March, boys, march!" "God save Ireland!" &c., and were allowed to pass on unmolested. None of the constabulary on guard were out. The soldiers were accompanied by some civilians, who also sang seditious songs.

Election News.—Mr. Digby Seymour has announced his intention of coming forward as a candidate on independent principles for Nottingham.—Mr. William Lee, M.P., one of the representatives of Maidstone, has announced his resignation, and the Liberal party have brought forward Sir John Lubbock, Bart., who has twice unsuccessfully contested the representation of West Kent. Sir John has issued his address. It is expected that Mr. W. Foster White, treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who is very popular in Maidstone, will be the Conservative candidate. Mr. White was the unsuccessful candidate at the last election.—Southwark election resulted as follows: Beresford (Conservative), 5,005; Odger, 4,843. Sir S. Waterlow withdrew early in the afternoon.—At Bridgnorth, on Wednesday, Mr. W. H. Foster was elected unopposed.

A Plot against the Emperor's Life.—A plot has been discovered against the life of the Emperor Napoleon. Thirty-five arrests were made up to Saturday:—

> It is rumoured that very compromising letters from M. Rochefort were found on some of the individuals arrested. The *Patrie* also announces the seizure of some important papers of a compromising character, which will serve as the basis of a minute judicial investigation of the recent disturbances; and adds that the public hearing of the case which will follow will enable every one to see the legal correctness of the indispensable repressive measures to which the authorities have resorted.

M. Rochefort has written a letter to M. Schneider proposing that the Ministry should be impeached for inciting to civil war. A letter from M. Rochefort to the Prefect of Police has been published, in which he demands that, despite the regulations of the prison, any letters or articles he may send out shall be exempted from examination by the director of the prison.

The Court.—The Queen has recovered her usual health. Her Majesty drives out almost daily.—The Prince and Princess of Wales drove out on Saturday, and witnessed the skating of the members of the Skating Club in the Regent's Park. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales had a dinner party at Marlborough House. The company included—

> His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, the Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Leicester, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lieut.-General Lord William Paulet, Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Elliott, Hon. F. and Mrs. Stonor, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, General Sir W. and Lody Knollys, Mr. Arthur Helps, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holzmann, Colonel the Hon. J. Macdonald (in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge), and Lieut.-Colonel Keppel.

The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey, was in attendance during the dinner.—The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday. The service was performed by the Rev. the Sub-dean, Dr. Vaughan, and the Rev. T. Helmore. The sermon was preached by Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple.—The Earl and Countess de Grey and Ripon entertained their Serene Highnesses Prince of Teck and Princess Claudine and a distinguished party at dinner on Saturday evening, at their house in Carlton-gardens. The Countess afterwards had a reception, which, despite the severe weather, was numerously attended.—The Lady Mayoress will commence her weekly receptions at the Mansion House on Tuesday next, between three and five o'clock.—Mrs. Gladstone gave a party on Wednesday.—Although Mr. Disraeli, acting under the advice of Dr. Gull, postponed his Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday, there is every prospect of no lengthened period elapsing before he is able to resume his place in the House of Commons.

The insurrection in Mexico is spreading.

On Tuesday a man was arrested at Waterford for singing a seditious song, "Rory of the Hill."

On Tuesday Prince Teck distributed the prizes to the art students of South Kensington Museum.

It is stated that the Bishop of London is about to apply for the appointment of a suffragan.

The *Moniteur* asserts that the army contingent of 1870 will be reduced by 15,000 men.

Great excitement has been caused at Madrid by the unexpected arrival of the Duke de Montpensier.

At Preston there is still an aggregate of 236,222 spindles and 5,118 looms stopped, and much machinery only partially worked.

Some burglars entered Sir Robert Napier's London house on Monday, and stole several thousand pounds' worth of jewellery.

Small-pox has recently been prevalent in Paris. Forty-seven deaths took place in the course of four days.

The Prince Imperial has been indisposed for the last few days from the effects of a severe cold.

The cost of lighting a cab at night is stated to be from £2 to £2 10s. a year, according as it is a four-wheeler with two lights or a Hansom with one.

A game of chess, lasting ten years, has just been concluded between Dr. Karl Brenzinger, of Germany, and his brother in New York. New York won.

PROGRESS IN THE SHROPSHIRE MINING DISTRICT.

We noticed in a former impression the erection at Madeley, Salop, of a handsome Memorial Institution and Workmens' Club, in honour of the late John Anstice, Esq., ironmaster. The building has cost nearly £3,000, and was opened by W. O. Foster, Esq., ironmaster, on Wednesday evening. T. E. Horton, Esq., of the Lilleshall Iron Works; the Right Hon. General Forester, and a number of other gentlemen took part in the proceedings. The building consists of club-rooms, smoke-room, reading-room, and a large lecture and concert-room, 60 feet long and 40 feet wide; and has a fine front elevation, as shown in our engraving at the time.

As a fitting prelude to the opening of such an Institute, which is designed to meet the wants of those engaged in industrial pursuits, the large lecture hall was furnished with collections of ornamental iron castings, bronzes, china, majolica, and other productions. The workmanlike intelligence, precision, and artistic excellence evidenced by the productions of the Coalbrookdale Company was the subject of general remark; indeed the skilful manipulation, the advance in design, and the novelty in some instances of the adaptation to various purposes of use or ornament could not fail to strike the least attentive observer, or to impress the mind with the necessity for affording to artizans so employed not the elements of general knowledge merely, but materials of a suggestive nature, and such as may warm into emulation the young and thoughtful. The higher class of skilled workmen in Coalbrookdale have long been noted for an intelligence above the average; and we need not wonder that such should be the case.

Among the more noticeable articles in this collection may be mentioned the "Eagle-slayer" (modelled by John Bell), and a larger and equally pleasing figure of a "water carrier." There are also two or more groups of knights in armour, engaged in combat—masterpieces of their kind. The same may be said of several groups and single specimens of dogs, horses, and other animals, and of a pair of exceedingly handsome vases, the whole of which are in bronze.

Of Messrs. Maws' faience, majolica ware, mosaic, and inlaid tiles, we cannot speak too highly. Two *jardiniers* of large size are shown which are perfect specimens of an art which engaged the attention of the great artists of past ages, and for which the town of Faenga and others were famous in the seventeenth century. Their vases, lamp-stands, pillars, &c., in the same material, are also very fine, whilst the most skilful and ingenious combinations of form, colour, and glazing are observable in their inlays and other works, for floors, furniture, and other domestic and architectural decoration.

Mr. Pugh, proprietor of the Coalport China Works, contributed a choice selection of articles for use and ornament in porcelain, many the works of artists and artizans who have signified their intention of participating in the advantages which an institution like this is calculated to afford in cultivating the social feelings, and increasing that intelligence which not only sweetens daily toil, but which invariably tends to raise the character of that labour which, to the working-man, is the means of subsistence, by enabling him the better to keep himself abreast of the times. One novelty which struck us was an "after-dinner tray." The tray is ingeniously made to hold eleven cups, a milk-jug, a cream-jug, and sugar basin, all in recesses, to keep them steady whilst being carried. Saucers, of course, accompany the cups, and the whole affair is most complete. There were also a number of new tea, coffee, dessert, and dinner patterns with grounds, &c.

On the walls of the rooms were portraits of local celebrities, chiefly ironmasters. Amongst them was one in oil of John Wilkinson, one of the "fathers of the iron-trade," who had works in Shropshire; one of William Reynolds, another "father of iron-making," who was a pupil of Dr. Black, the discoverer of latent heat; portraits of Richard Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, and the late William Anstice, father of the late John Anstice, in memory of whom the building has been erected, and others of his ancestors for several generations.

Some ingenious models were shown, one of a winding engine, made during intervals of labour in one of Mr. W. O. Foster's pits, by a working collier. The building was opened by the company, about 380 in number, singing the Old Hundredth Psalm. Several short addresses were delivered, and refreshments were served to the guests.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

An Economical Relish.—If you want a relish both economical and excellent try potatoes fried with fish. Take cold fish and cold potatoes, pick all the bones from the fish, and mash the fish and potatoes together; form into rolls, and fry with lard until the outsides are brown and crisp. For this purpose, the drier kinds of fish, such as cod, hake, &c., are preferable; turbot, soles, eels, &c., are not so good.

Potato Cheesecakes.—"Potato cakes" are a great dish in the West of England. At the farmhouses you have them set before you in huge dishes for tea. To make them, well mix together one pound of mashed potatoes, quarter of a pound of currants, quarter of a pound of sugar and butter, and four eggs; bake them in patty-pans, having first lined with puff paste. Midland housewives who have not yet tried potato cakes will, we think, often make them when they have once tasted the cakes.

Beef Rissoles.—Mince and season cold beef, and flavour it with mushroom or walnut ketchup. Make of beef dripping a very thin paste, roll it out in thin pieces, about four inches square; enclose in each piece some of the mince, in the same way as for puffs, cutting each neatly all round: fry them in dripping to a very light brown. The paste can scarcely be rolled out too thin.

Marrow Bones.—These are one of the epicure's delights, and justly so; for few things are more delicious. They are easily prepared. Saw the bones evenly, so that they will stand steadily; put a piece of paste into the ends; set them upright in a saucepan, and boil till they are done enough; beef marrow bone will require from an hour and a half to two hours; serve fresh-toasted bread with them.

For "A Little Supper."—This is pre-eminently the season for "little suppers," after the opera, pantomime, concert, or lecture. Oyster patties are not at all a bad aid to such a meal. Roll out puff paste a quarter of an inch thick, cut it into squares with a knife, sheet eight or ten patty pans, put upon each a bit of bread the size of half a walnut; roll out another layer of paste of the same thickness, cut it as above, wet the edge of the bottom paste, and put on the top; pare them round to the pan, and notch them about a dozen times with the back of the knife, rub them lightly with yolk of egg, bake them in a hot oven about a quarter of an hour: when done, take a thin slice off the top, then with a small knife, or spoon, take out the bread and the inside paste, leaving the outside quite entire; then parboil two dozen of large oysters, strain them from their liquor, wash, beard, and cut them into four; put them into a stewpan with an ounce of butter rolled in flour, half a gill of good cream, a little grated lemon peel, the oyster liquor, free from sediment, reduced by boiling to one-half, some cayenne pepper, salt, and a teaspoonful of lemon juice; stir it over a fire five minutes, and fill the patties.

Half Pay Pudding.—The ingenious wife of an officer in the army, alive, as all good housekeepers should be, to every economical "dodge," gives the following directions for what she calls "half-pay pudding." Four ounces of each of the following ingredients, viz., suet, flour, currants, raisins, and bread crumbs; two tablespoonfuls of treacle, half a pint of milk—all of which must be well mixed together, and boiled in a mould for four hours. To be served up with wine or brandy sauce, if half-pay permit. From two to three hours we find sufficient; it is an excellent substitute for Christmas plum pudding, at the small expense of 6d. or 7d.

How to make Anchovies.—It may be information to some readers of this column to be told that most of what we know as "fine Gorgona anchovies" are made from those delicious little fish, British sprats. If you wish to try your hand at making anchovies, get a quantity of fresh sprats, do not wash or wipe them, but take them as caught, and for every peck of the fish, take two pounds of common salt, a quarter of a pound of bay salt, four pounds of saltpetre, two ounces of sal-prunella, and two pennyworth of cochineal. Pound all these ingredients in a mortar, mixing them well together. Then take stone jars or small kegs, according to your quantity of sprats, and place a layer of the fish and a layer of the mixed ingredients alternately, until the pot is full; press hard down, and cover close for six months.

To Detect Alum in Bread.—Pierce a loaf that is one day old with a knife made very hot; if there be alum present, it will adhere in very small particles to the blade of the knife, and will indicate its presence by a peculiar smell. If bread looks unnaturally white, and if it gives off a good deal of water, and becomes very brittle and dry when toasted, alum may be regarded as being present.

Archbishop Cranmer's Dietary.—In this curious document, quoted by Warton (Hist. of Poet, iii., 177, edit. 1840) an archbishop is allowed to have two swans or two capons in a dish, a bishop one; an archbishop six blackbirds at once, a bishop five, a dean four, an archdeacon two. If a dean has four dishes in his first course, he is not afterwards to have custards or fritters. An Archbishop may have six snipes, an archdeacon two. Rabbits, larks, pheasants, and partridges, are allowed in these proportions. A canon residentiary is to have a swan only on a Sunday; a rector of sixteen marks, only three blackbirds in a week.

"The Good Old Times."—On the death of Sir James Lowther, his son William stood for the shire of Cumberland, and entertained 3,650 gentlemen freeholders at a dinner, at which were consumed 768 gallons of wine, 1,454 gallons of ale, and 5,814 bottles of punch. Sir James appears to have been eccentric in some of his habits, for after his decease £30,000 in bank notes were discovered in a closet, and £10,000 in the sleeve of an old coat. Happily we manage elections differently now-a-days.

Buy Milk in the Morning.—"Morning's Milk," says an eminent German philosopher, "commonly yields some hundredths more cream than the evening's at the same temperature. That milked at noon furnishes the least; it would therefore be of advantage, in making butter, &c., to employ the morning's milk, and keep the evening's for domestic use."

MISS CARPENTER.

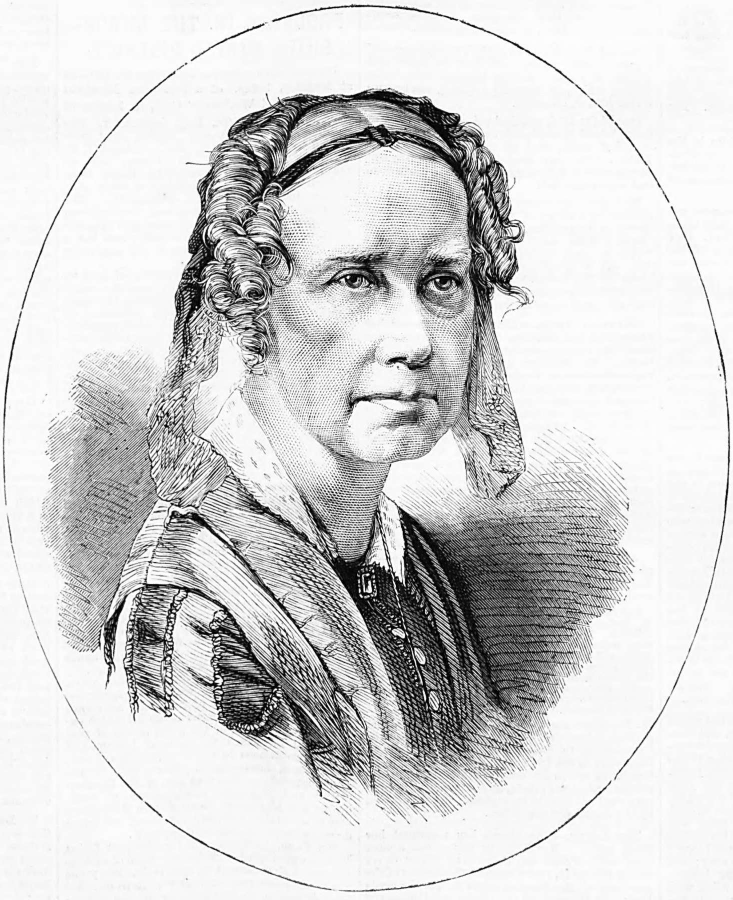
In history the name of this benevolent lady will be coupled with the names of Miss Nightingale, Mrs. Fry, and others of their sex, who have spent their whole lives in aiding the weak and helpless.

Mary Carpenter—the daughter of the late Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol—was born about 1820. Whilst the good effects of her labours have been felt everywhere, she has ever taken a special interest in her native city, where she has founded a reformatory institution for females on the principles advocated in her writings.

Miss Carpenter has been an earnest worker in literature—advocating reforms for the poor. But her exertions did not rest with the pen—she did not merely write down the great work to be done and then forget it: she took up the task with her hands, and carried it into effect in her every day life; setting the example by doing herself what she urged in others. Amongst the most important of her literary labours are "Reformatory Schools for Children," published in 1851; "Juvenile Delinquents, their Condition and Treatment," "Juvenile Delinquency in its Relation to the Educational Movement," "The Relation of Ragged Schools to the Educational Movement," a lecture read before the National Social Science Association; "Reformatory Schools and their Present Position," published in 1855; and "The Claims of Ragged Schools to Pecuniary Aid from the Annual Parliamentary Grant for Educational Purposes." All of these works have been the means of attracting public attention to questions of the highest importance, and the result of such agitation has been that great reforms have been brought about. In 1864 another work of hers was published by Longmans, in two volumes—"Our Convicts," a work which should be read by all intelligent men and women seeking to ameliorate the condition of the poor and degraded. It gives information that every philanthropist and reformer should possess, and the writer's name is sufficient to guarantee the authenticity of all the pages contain.

Numerous papers have been read by her at various congresses, advocating desirable reforms; many of which have been published in the "Transactions" of the Social Science Association. For example, in the volume for 1863, we find sterling suggestions on the "Treatment of Female Convicts," "Refuges for Female Convicts," and the "Reformatory Movement." In the following year we have papers advocating the "Non-imprisonment of Children," and showing the "Duty of Government to Aid in the Education of Children of the Perishing and Neglected Classes," on which questions she makes most powerful appeals in aid of the miserable juvenile outcasts. In the volume of the following year we find her still fighting hard on behalf of destitute children, agitating for the education of those who, left themselves and their surroundings, have the prison or the gallows for their only future.

Miss Carpenter's intended philanthropic mission to India was announced in August, 1866, and on the 5th September she left Marseilles, arriving in Bombay harbour on the 24th. She went to Surat on the 26th, and afterwards to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, &c. She left India for home on the 20th March, 1867. Lord Cranborne, who at that time was Secretary of State for India, did all Miss Carpenter could have wished, to make her undertaking as beneficial as possible. Letters were addressed to the Viceroy and Governors, and by them to the chiefs of departments, directing that Miss Carpenter should be furnished "with any statistical or other information on subjects connected with her inquiries" that their records could afford, and that she should be allowed "every facility to visit and inspect" prisons, asylums, schools, and hospitals. The benevolent lady tells us that it was "with great astonishment, and at first with some regret," that she received the official intimations of the aid thus accorded to her. However, she was satisfied that "an opportunity so courteously given of studying the different institutions of the country must not be lost." The end of her labours has been that important suggestions have been made to the Indian Government, with regard especially to the treatment of female prisoners, and the education of females, by one most competent to give opinions on these questions. But far more important still, the people of India have received, through Miss Carpenter's visit, "a token of true sympathy with them, and interest in their welfare" on the part of Englishwomen, which has had most favourable results.



MISS CARPENTER.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE HOGARTH.

A long and arduous literary career terminated last Saturday in the lamented death of Mr. George Hogarth, the author of a standard history of music, and for many years a most prolific contributor to musical journalistic literature.

Mr. Hogarth was a native of Scotland. He was born in the year 1783, and may be said to have formed a link in the social chain connecting the popular literature of the past with that of the present day, having been intimately and officially associated as secretary with Sir Walter Scott, and father-in-law to Mr. Charles Dickens. He commenced life in Edinburgh as a Writer to the Signet, but soon forsook the legal profession to follow one more agreeable to his taste. As a musical critic Mr. Hogarth speedily acquired repute, and in that capacity was numbered among the brilliant writers whose contributions made the name and fame of the *Edinburgh Courant*. He thus became acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, and formed the alliance already mentioned with his illustrious colleague.

Some forty-five years ago Mr. Hogarth removed to London, and was at once retained by the proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle* as their musical and dramatic editor. A large share in the management of the paper ultimately devolved upon Mr. Hogarth; and it was in the course of his editorial duties that he gave encouragement to the first efforts of Mr. Charles Dickens, by inserting the sketches of "London Life" in the columns of the *Chronicle*. Later on, in the year 1846, the *Daily News* was established, and Mr. Hogarth was induced to join the new undertaking, then started under the editorship of his son-in-law. More recently Mr. Hogarth was a constant writer for the *Illustrated London News*, and for the last thirty years a weekly summary of political events that appeared in a provincial weekly newspaper emanated from his pen. Such a career as that which Mr. Hogarth so zealously followed is one of uncompromising application and hard work, involving late hours and incessant activity of the brain. The labours inseparable from his vocation, which, to within a few days of his decease he undauntedly continued, did not prevent him from producing books remarkable for the amount of information they contain. Although familiar to a wide circle of friends as an amiable and conscientious critic, George Hogarth is chiefly known to the public by his works on musical literature. His "Musical History, Biography, and Criticism," was published in 1836, and a second edition, considerably enlarged, appeared in 1838. It is a standard work of reference, to be consulted by those in search of knowledge of the subject of which it treats. The "Memoirs of the Musical Drama" appeared in 1839, and a second edition, under the title of "Memoirs of the Opera," in which events in the operatic world are related down to the period of publication, in 1851. These books have been received and are generally acknowledged as the best modern authority on their subject-matter.

Even to the advanced age of eighty-seven, Mr. George Hogarth retained full possession of those remarkable faculties which distinguished him through life; and an unfortunate accident was the immediate cause of his death. Two weeks ago he was writing a criticism for the *Illustrated London News*, and left the room in which he had been occupied, when, ascending a flight of stairs, he fell backwards, and, falling heavily, broke an arm and a leg. The former was set, but the latter defied every effort of surgical skill; and after lingering some time, the sufferer, evincing extraordinary vitality to the last, died from the injuries he had received.

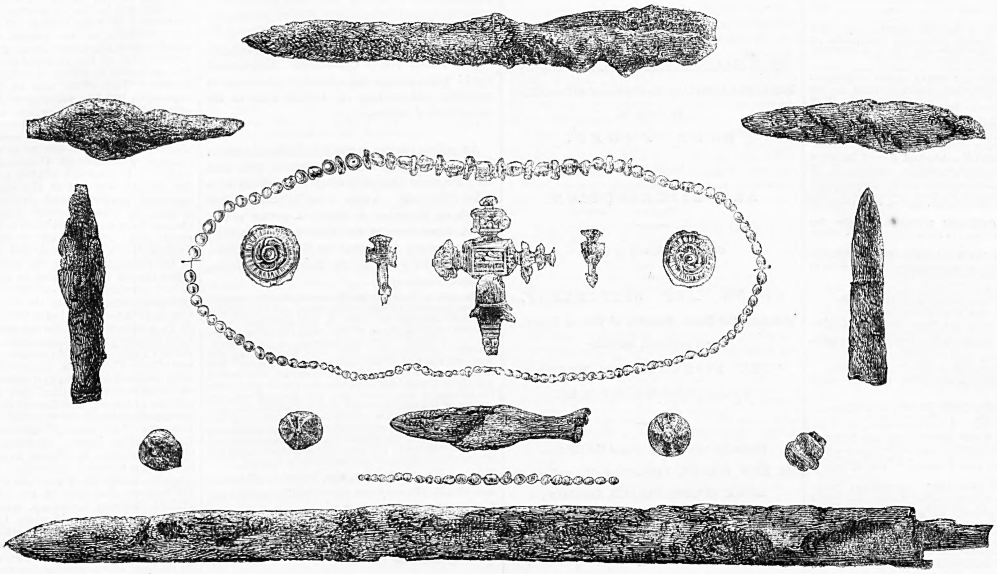
An upright, honest, honourable gentleman; a just, outspoken, generous critic, one whose pen was always ready in the cause of intrinsic merit; a kind, unchanging friend, George Hogarth, a very patriarch of literature, will never be forgotten by those who had the happiness of knowing him, and who now mourn the loss of his cheerful presence among them.

His works, and the evidences of his daily life, show that in him a right good man has lived and died.

Mr. Hogarth expired in London, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Roney, who with Mrs. Charles Dickens and Edward Hogarth, tended her father during his old age, and in his last moments with loving care.

Russian Railways.—A number of eminent Russian engineers, accredited by the Emperor, are in England to acquire information as to the working of the railway system in Great Britain. The members of the Commission have been taken by the Duke of Sutherland over the London and North-Western Railway. The magnitude of the Commission will be understood when it is explained that the party occupied four saloon carriages, the Duke of Sutherland and two or three of his co-directors accompanying them. The first stoppage was made at Crewe, where the Commission were received by Mr. Ramsbotham, the locomotive superintendent of the railway, by whom they were conducted over the extensive shops of the company at this place, including their new steel works and their locomotive engine factory, &c. From Crewe the party proceeded to Shrewsbury, where they passed the night, proceeding next day to Port Madoc and Festiniog, through the beautiful scenery of the Vale of Towy Railway, returning to Brecon for the night. One great object of the Commission, while in South Wales, will be to examine into the working of the two feet six inch gauge mineral lines of railway, which it is supposed will be adapted to large districts in the North of Europe.

The Breakdown of the Telegraphs.—The commencement of the working of the telegraphs by the Government was signalised by many accidents; not the least extraordinary was the mishap which occurred in South Staffordshire on Wednesday evening week. At Wolverhampton the officials on the Great Western Railway found at about 7 o'clock that their connexion by telegraph with Birmingham and the south was cut off. To this conclusion they came after about half-an-hour's endeavouring to "make Birmingham hear." The stationmaster and his chief telegraph clerk then started down the line in search of the point of rupture. They found it at no great distance from the town. The line here passes beneath some ironworks by a tunnel. Through the tunnel the telegraph wires are carried in a tube. Outside they again expand uncovered, after being attached to a short pole fastened to the end of the tunnel. The search revealed that at this point no fewer than ten of the expanded wires were severed, the part ends lying dishevelled upon the line. At first it was thought there had been some foul play, but from the position at which the disseverance occurred it would be a difficult matter for the wires to be reached clandestinely. Yet the breaking of so many wires at once was altogether unusual, and the cause of the severance has not been satisfactorily explained. The telegraph communication between Wolverhampton and Birmingham and the south for some time had to be carried on from the station (Priestfield) nearest to Wolverhampton on the Birmingham side. The question is whether the break-down arose from the wires having been expanded by the steam issuing from the tunnel after the passing trains, and whether their snapping resulted from contraction brought about by the severe frost which prevailed at the time.

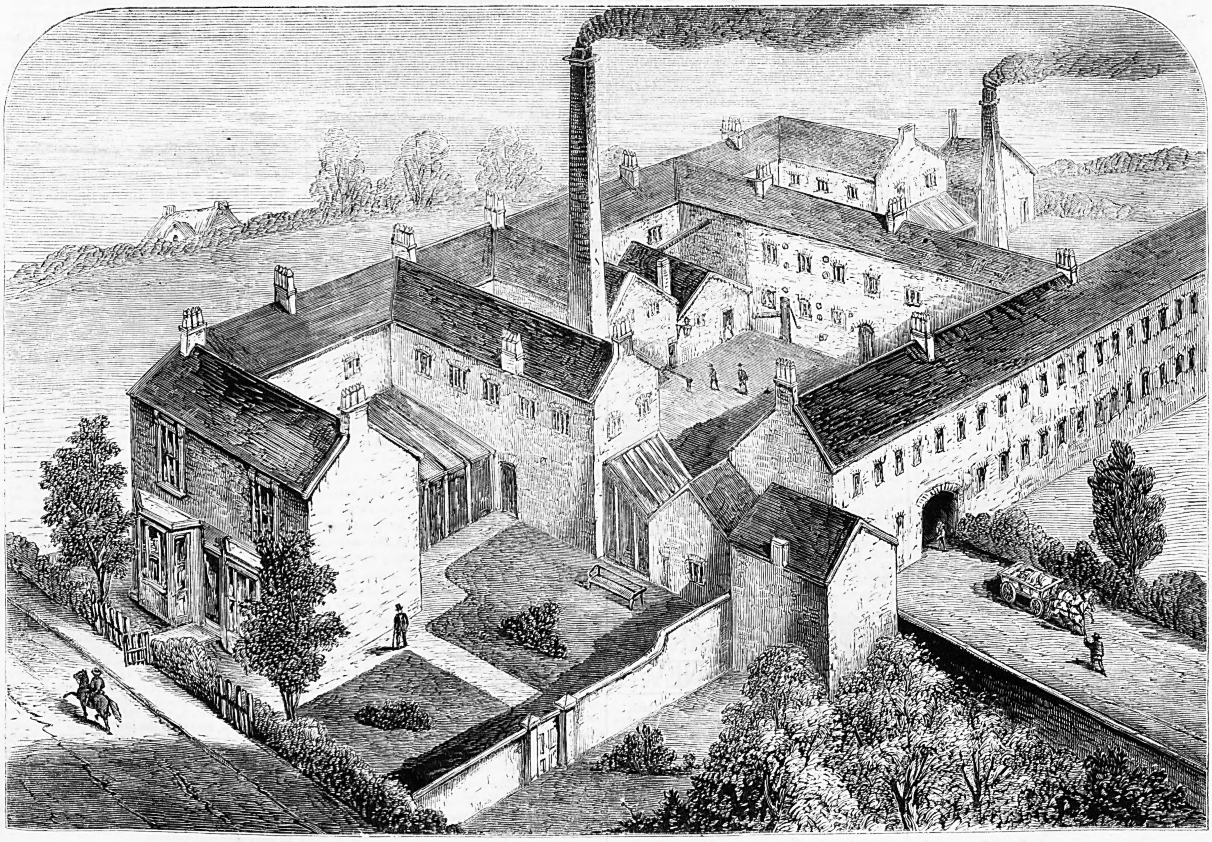


ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS DISCOVERED NEAR WORCESTER.

DISCOVERY OF ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS.

Some interesting Anglo-Saxon remains have been found by Mr. William Ponting, at Upton Snodsbury, near Worcester, on what is evidently the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, perhaps of the sixth century. Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.S., in "The Student," describes them as follows: "They consist of the usual large two-edged sword, and heads of spears or lances, some of which, to judge by the photographs we have received, may probably have been arrow-heads; a number of fibulæ, beads, &c. The beads, which were of amber, with two of terra-cotta, beautifully coloured and striped, formed a complete necklace. Some other amber beads were found near, but not with the necklace. Two of the fibulæ are cup-shaped, or saucer-shaped, of the description which appears to have been peculiar to the West-Saxons. This is important, because, in this part of the island, two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, the West Saxons and the Mercians (Angles), overlapped each other in the settlement; and the character of these remains would seem to show that Worcestershire was occupied by a West Saxon population before it was taken possession of by the Mercians. There were also found a large, finely ornamented fibula of the cross shape, and two smaller cross-shaped fibulæ, all belonging to well-known types. Among the contents of this grave (for it no doubt had been a grave) were two balls of crystal, of a description found not unfrequently in Anglo-Saxon interments, under circumstances which have led to the supposition that these balls were symbols of authority in the individuals who were buried there. There was found likewise what our correspondent calls "an amber charm" perforated with three holes; and a beautiful large glass bead of various colours, the latter now in the possession of Mr. R. Berkeley, junior."

The above wood engraving is from the photograph (by Earl of Worcester) alluded to by Mr. Wright. We believe the whole of the curiosities are now in the possession of Mr. Ponting, of High-street, Worcester.



MESSRS. PERKINS AND SONS' NEEDLE FACTORY AT ASTWOOD BANK. *(See page 406.)*

W. T. BELCHER, Mus. Bac., Oxon, Fell. Coll. Org., Professor of the Organ, Pianoforte, Singing, and the Theory of Music, 3, Hampstead Road, and at 23, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [403

A YOUNG LADY of first-rate abilities, both as a Linguist and Musician (Piano and Harp), seeks an ENGAGEMENT in a Nobleman's Family as Governess. —Address, "M. W," 108, New Street, Birmingham.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S NEW MUSIC.—HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANO. 718th Edition. 70 large folio pages. 4s. Order of all Musicsellers and Booksellers, and of the Publishers.

ROBERT COCKS and Co's MUSICAL NOVELTIES for 1870.—This List may be had of the Publishers gratis and postage free, on application to their Establishment.

THE HOLY FAMILY.—Admired Sacred Melodies by the most celebrated composers. Arranged for the Pianoforte as solos and duets, with (ad. lib.) accompaniments for flute, violin, and violoncello. By W. H. CALLCOTT, Complete in 12 books, each 5s.; piano duets, each 6s.; each accompaniment, 1s.; all at half-price, with an extra stamp for postage.

ORGAN and CHURCH MUSIC. — Apply for ROBERT COCKS and Co's NEW CATALOGUE. Gratis and post free.

THE SENSATIONAL DRAWING-ROOM PIECES for the Pianoforte. Composed by I. Liebich. Each at half-price, with an extra stamp for postage.
No. 1. Musical Box (Caprice). 3s.
No. 2. The Snuff Box (Extravaganza). 4s.
No. 3. The Bird Organ (Scherzo Extravaganza). 3s.

GEO. F. WEST'S New Music for the Pianoforte:—
The Harp of Bragela. 4s.
Old English Melodies. 4s.
Benedictus, from Mozart's "Requiem." 3s.
Mozart's Minuetto & Trio. 3s.
I Waited for the Lord (Mendelssohn). 3s.
I Would that my Love (Mendelssohn). 3s.
Each free at half-price, with an extra stamp for postage.

H. SIMMS' REJOUR des FEES. Caprice. 4s.

ADAM WRIGHT'S NEW PIANO MUSIC :—
Twilight Polka. 3s.
Silina Mazurka. 4s.
The Suez Quadrille. 3s.
Six New Studies. 4s.

CARL LUINI'S NEW MUSIC for the PIANOFORTE.—LES GARDES DU ROI, in the form of a military movement. "It is full of fire and warlike character, and cannot fail to give general pleasure." Free by post 19 stamps.

THE PIANIST'S LIBRARY. By Brinley Richards. 16 Books.—THE STUDENT'S PRACTICE for the PIANOFORTE. By Brinley Richards. 37 Books. THE CLASSICAL PIANIST. By Brinley Richards. 36 Books. A Catalogue Thematique may be had of all the three series on application (post free) to Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington Street, London.

ELIHU BURRITT'S WORKS.

Sparks from the Anvil, Illustrated, 1s. 6d,
Walk from London to John O'Groats, 5s.
Walk from London to Land's End and Back, 5s.
Walks in the Black Country, 5s.
Lectures and Speeches, 5s.
Thoughts and Notes at Home and Abroad, 4s.
Mission of Great Sufferings, 3s. 6d.
Old Burchell's Packet for the Children, 3s.
Jacob and Joseph and the Lesson of their Lives, 3s.
Washington's Words to Intending English Emigrants, 1s.
Fireside Words and Talks, 3s. 6d.

Copies of either of the above works sent postage free to any order.

CORNISH BROTHERS, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [564

GWENDOLINE'S HARVEST,

A NEW and interesting SERIAL TALE, is now appearing in

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL. [539

"THE OLDEST AND YOUNGEST OF THE Magazines." *The Gentleman's Magazine.* 1s. Monthly.

SHIRLEY BROOKS, TOM TAYLOR, PERCY FITZGERALD, MARK LEMON, "CAVENDISH," "THE DRUID" contribute to *The Gentleman's Magazine.* Sold Everywhere. 1s.

"L'HOMME QUI RIT." The only authorised English version of Victor Hugo's great Romance is appearing in *The Gentleman's Magazine.* 1s.

THE CHRISTIAN VAGABOND : A New Serial Work, by Blanchard Jerrold, is appearing in *The Gentleman's Magazine.* 1s.

WILL HE ESCAPE? A Novel, by Percy Fitzgerald, author of "Diana Gay," is appearing in *The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THREE Volumes of the New Series of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, price 7s. 6d. each, are now published; containing Tales, Essays, Poems, Sketches, &c., by the most eminent writers of the day.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. "It is not only a Magazine for the Gentleman, but a Magazine for the Lady."—*Vide* Preface. Price One Shilling, Monthly.

London: BRADBURY, EVANS, & CO., BOUVERIE STREET. [558

WORKS BY JOSEPH HATTON.

PIPPINS and CHEESE. Ornamental cloth, 5s.
THE TALLANTS of BARTON. Uniform with handy Volume Series. 2s. 6d.
CHRISTOPHER KENRICK. 2 vols. At Mudie's, and all Libraries.
NOT in SOCIETY. Edited by Joseph Hatton. At all Libraries. 1 vol.

London: BRADBURY, EVANS, & Co., BOUVERIE STREET.

COUNTRY LADIES and LONDON FASHIONS.—The many advertisements of the day, addressed frequently to the inexperienced, whilst they appear to offer facilities, only perplex ladies residing at a distance from the metropolis; nay, all Londoners themselves.

To assist suburban and remote customers, Messrs. JAY have registered a mode of transmitting patterns by post, or otherwise, and ladies may rest assured that the specimens and the goods will literally agree; and that in dealing with the old-established firm of Messrs. JAY they will buy at as cheap a cost as in any shop in London.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent Street.
JAY'S.

MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY have always at command experienced dressmakers and milliners who act as travellers, so that, in the event of immediate mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for dress, one can be despatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in Regent Street.—Jay's, the London General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, and 251, Regent Street. [584

NOTICE.

BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,
which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Established upwards of Half a Century.

MR. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, *BENNETT'S HILL*, 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 a.m., UNTIL 6 p.m.
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.

Notice particularly Name and Address. [134

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. [537

NOTICE.

On MARCH 5,
THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS
Will be ENLARGED by the addition of an Outer Sheet,
Or Cover, of
FOUR PAGES.

ART DISTRIBUTION.

On APRIL 9, will be issued
A
GRAND ART SUPPLEMENT,
Including the Finest Example of Colour Printing
ever produced, entitled—
"THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE,"
From an Original Picture by J. J. Hill.

Specimens may now be seen at the Offices—
108, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM, and at 33,
ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON;
And shortly at all the leading News Agents throughout
the Country.

It is worthy to be classed with the finest Chromos,
and is in every respect
THE LARGEST AND BEST WORK EVER
ISSUED WITH ANY ILLUSTRATED PAPER OR
PUBLICATION IN EUROPE.

Price of Paper, Extra Pages, and Picture, 1s. Through the Post, 1s. 2d.

Orders should be given in advance. The trade may order at all times through the London Agents, or direct from 108, New Street, Birmingham.

NOTICE.

The Illustrated Midland News in Paris and on the Continent.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

Wholesale Agents for The Illustrated Midland News are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

P. O. Orders to be made payable to the Publishers. Cheques to be crossed Birmingham and Midland Bank.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 19, 1870.

Who is to be the new Bishop of St. Asaph? Several names are mentioned, but none with any degree of authority. The *Globe* hopes "that one at least of the rumours as to the man appointed will not turn out to be well founded. There is a gentleman, a D.D., though neither of Oxford or Cambridge, who has acquired some reputation as a Welsh preacher, and whom it is said that a certain clique of Churchmen in the Principality have strongly recommended to the Premier."

At the Birmingham Town Council meeting, on Tuesday, Mr. Cornforth presented a memorial, numerously and influentially signed, praying for permission to erect one or two huts as shelter for cabmen. The memorial was received, and referred to the Public Works Committee. The Council would have earned the cabmen's gratitude by acceding without loss of further time to the memorialists' wishes.

An odious custom prevails in Nottinghamshire—that of flogging refractory factory girls with an instrument designed after the pattern of a cat-o'-nine tails. A case came before the Ilford Bench on Saturday, in which a person named Mills, forewoman at the Barking jute factory, was summoned for assaulting Hannah Andrews, aged 15, who works at the factory. According to the evidence—

> The girls in these jute works are employed at separate frames in parties of four or five each; and the girl who is last in finishing her work at any particular frame receives ten or a dozen strokes with a two-foot strap, the end of which is cut into strips so as somewhat to resemble a cat-o'-nine tails. On Tuesday the girl Andrews was last at her work on two occasions. The first time she received fifteen strokes, and the second ten, the defendant administering the punishment. For the defence it was urged that this flogging was the custom of the establishment, and that all the girls who were engaged agreed to submit to it when the work was given to them. The magistrates decided on dismissing the summons, on the ground that the complainant had clearly consented to the use of the strap, and could not afterwards complain of the punishment inflicted.

The magisterial decision was, perhaps, all things considered, the only one that could be arrived at; but, reading the report of the case, we confess to a feeling of surprise that the magistrates did not express their abhorrence of this most detestable Nottinghamshire "custom."

The arrangements for the Derby Art and Industrial Exhibition are progressing. Mr. Walsh is the general manager, Mr. Reeve is organising a staff to collect works of art, and one of Messrs. Agnew and Son's assistants is to hang the pictures. We are glad to find it stated in a local paper that working machinery and models in action are to be admitted. In the case of a professedly industrial exhibition, held in one of the largest manufacturing towns in the district, it would have been unwise and ungenerous to have excluded machinery at work, which we believe many would like to see occupying a prominent position in the exhibition.

PHILIP HENRY MUNTZ, M.P.

The name of Muntz has long been identified with the political history of Birmingham; indeed, it is unseparably connected with those movements of bygone days inaugurated by the Liberal party, and which made Birmingham notorious for its political character. In the struggle for the Reform Bill of 1832, the late Mr. G. F. Muntz was conspicuous as a leader, and his brother, the subject of the present notice, entered the arena of politics at an early age, aiding, if he did not lead, the agitations which subsequently followed. Mr. Philip Henry Muntz, the youngest of nine children, was born at Selley, in Worcestershire, in 1811. His father was a Frenchman of Polish extraction, who came to Birmingham about the year 1790, and engaged in commercial pursuits, and his son received his preliminary education under Dr. Smith of Lichfield, and Dr. Butler of Shrewsbury, and on attaining his seventeenth year went to Germany to complete his studies. After becoming of age he travelled for several years in various parts of Europe and America as representative of his father's mercantile establishment, and in 1835 settled in this town, assuming the sole management of the concern. It was at this date he entered upon his political career; although earlier, while on a visit to England, he associated himself with the great political union under the leadership of Mr. Attwood. His first appearance in public was, we believe, at a great meeting at the Town Hall in 1835, called in support of the Bill for the reform of municipal corporations. The opposition shown to this measure by the House of Lords caused an angry feeling towards that body in Birmingham, and in September of the same year another large meeting was held to protest against "mutilations" made by the Lords in the Bill. On that occasion Mr. Muntz declared that the only means of securing the Bill in its entirety was through the Political Union, and he accordingly proposed a resolution reorganising that memorable association. In 1836 he assisted in the establishment of a reform association, whose objects were to watch public events and guide local political opinion. The executive of the newly-formed league first turned its attention to abuses existing at the old workhouse in Lichfield Street, and aided by the late Mr. George Edmonds, and the late Mr. R. K. Douglas, then Editor of the *Birmingham Journal*, Mr. Muntz and his friends exposed the illtreatment to which the paupers were subjected, and effected a speedy and much needed change in the administration of affairs. Later, the association turned its attention to the government of the borough, then under the control of the Court Leet and county magistrates, and an agitation was got up resulting in the incorporation of the borough. In 1837 when Earl, then Lord John Russell, declared for finality of reform the association denounced the whig Lord as no longer deserving the confidence of the people, and Mr. Muntz again urged the importance of a complete re-organization of the political union, and renewed the agitation to obtain a further instalment of reform. This effort was at first apparently successful, but the vagaries of Fergus O'Conner culminating in the Newport and Birmingham riots terrified the middle classes, whose subsequent secession stopped the movement. It was about this time that the great midland demonstration was made at Holloway Head, and in which it is recorded 250,000 people took part. Mr. Muntz was one of the originators of this universal gathering and delivered a vigorous address in which, amidst great cheering, he claimed from parliament what he termed the undeniable right of the people to universal suffrage. In 1839 Mr. Muntz was elected chief magistrate of the borough, and on the following year was again chosen for the office in recognition of his public services. He was senior alderman for eighteen years. During the Free Trade Agitation in 1842 he submitted to the late Mr. Spooner, M.P., a plan which at the suggestion of the then Lord Calthorpe he communicated to the late Sir Robert Peel. It was to enclose the British Isle and all our Colonies in one great custom union, with nominal duties on raw material, 10 per cent. on manufactured articles, and 20 per cent. on articles of luxury, and that at the same time our government should try to induce other nations to join our "Zollverein," and eventually secure Universal Free Trade. He further recommended that the colonies be allowed to send representatives to the imperial parliament. In the railway contests of 1846 Mr. Muntz took a prominent part. He became chairman of the Birmingham and Oxford Railway Company, which in conjunction with the Great Western Company fought and won what is termed the battle of the gauges. In 1857, on the death of his brother, Mr. P. H. Muntz was invited to stand for Birmingham, but he declined on the ground that the representation should not be looked upon as the privilege of a family. Two years later, at the general election, Mr. Muntz became chairman of Messrs. Scholefield and Bright's committee, and later, President of the Liberal Association of Birmingham, and in that capacity it will be remembered he issued a manifesto on the subject of reform, which produced considerable sensation. In truth, this period may be looked upon as the commencement of Mr. Bright's agitation for that measure of reform completed by the act of 1867. Subsequently, Mr. Muntz was for several years prevented by a series of domestic afflictions from taking any part in public affairs. In 1867, on the passing of the Reform Bill, he offered himself to the constituency, and the Liberal party recognising the long and valuable services he had rendered to their cause, all but unanimously admitted that his claims had a preference beyond those of any of his political faith, and he was returned at the general election last year. Mr. Muntz has always been a favourite with the people of Birmingham, and even his political opponents have admired him for his manliness of character, thorough consistency, and a willingness on all occasions to promote the best interests of the borough. His motto through life has been "the greatest possible amount of happiness for the greatest possible number," and his friends will claim for him that he has kept this object steadily in view, though his political opponents will naturally argue that he has not gone the right way to consummate so admirable and direct an object.

Our engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Thrupp, Birmingham.

SHELTER FOR CABMEN.

To the Editor of the Illustrated Midland News.

Sir,—I think you well deserve the thanks of the cab-drivers for the interest you have evinced in their welfare. You may be disposed to spare a very small space for the purpose of allowing me to state that the memorial, which was presented to the Town Council on Tuesday, asking for permission to erect places of shelter, was numerously and most influentially signed. It contained the names of nearly 500 persons—including one member of Parliament, several justices of the peace, many clergymen, dissenting ministers, physicians, surgeons, and many other gentlemen of high local influence. Some objection was taken to the fact that many of the names were in one and the same handwriting; the reasons for this may be briefly explained. All who have had to canvas for names, know the large amount of time, trouble, and expense it requires to obtain the signatures of many gentlemen, who may be either from home, or at business, at the time of application. It was, therefore, decided to issue a small printed form, authorising a certain person to sign the memorial on behalf of those disposed to append their names. These forms were either sent by post, or left at the residences of those gentlemen, whose names it was desired to obtain; and we never heard of one single objection until it was brought before the Council. The whole of the vouchers are in hand, and can be produced at any time. Such a course may be unusual; but we are not aware that it is unlawful or objectionable. Looking at the number and character of the names obtained, I have no hesitation in asserting that it would do honour to any cause. The more we think of the position and sufferings of cab-drivers, the more we are convinced that their privations, their exclusion from nearly all social, domestic, political, and religious privileges, is a disgrace to our boasted civilisation, and to the age in which we live. Their average daily labour is about sixteen hours; they are exposed to all weathers, and have no place in which to take their meals, except the public house, and that the law forbids. Imagine a cab-driver, waiting near his horse's head, according to law, for eight hours; never once moving from the stand, either for the purpose of warming himself, or to get refreshment. It is a matter of astonishment to me how flesh and blood can stand it. We hope you will continue to advocate their cause and claims, until some shelter is obtained for them, which will do credit to humanity and religion.

I am, truly yours,
14, Ladywood-lane, F. H.
Feb. 16, 1870.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The Mordaunt Divorce Case.—This case began on Wednesday in the Divorce Court, and is proceeding as we write. Next week we shall illustrate the scene in Court, and report the case as fully as our limited space will permit.

Mr. Auberon Herbert advocates the scheme of the Birmingham Education League.

Two men were killed on Sunday at the Denaby Main Colliery by the falling of coal.

The Duke of St. Albans has accepted the office of President of the Nottingham Chamber of Agriculture.

A furnace exploded at Beaufort Ironworks, Bristol, on Sunday morning. Four men were badly burnt, one of whom is not expected to recover.

A navvy working on the new railway from Mansfield to Southwell was blown 30 feet into the air on Friday by the explosion of some gunpowder used for blasting.

On dit that at the consecration of Bishop Mackenzie, at Nottingham, on the 2nd inst., the right rev. prelate was unable to contribute to the offertory, in consequence of his discovery at that moment that he had lost his purse.

Thomas Twigger, a blacksmith, of Bedworth, Nuneaton, was accidentally shot on Sunday afternoon. His loaded gun was taken up by a boy; it exploded, and the contents entered Twigger's head, killing him instantly.

The Quorn Hunt.—Mr. Musters has relinquished the mastership of the Quorn and goes back to Nottinghamshire. At a meeting on Thursday at Leicester (the Earl of Witton presiding) a resolution was passed regretting Mr. Musters' resignation, and hoping he would reconsider his decision.

The Rev. C. T. Sympson, rector of Kirby Misperton, near Pickering, shot himself with a pistol in his bedroom on Saturday. He was 67 years old, and succeeded the present Dean of York in the rectory in 1845. He was M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The living is put down at £960 per annum, and the patron is the Earl of Feversham.

A curious episode arose in Convocation on Friday out of the present undefined position of the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham. Having presented a *gravamen* to the house, it was taken by the prolocutor to the Upper House in the usual manner, when their lordships, finding it signed "Henry Nottingham, suff.," declined to receive it on the ground that they were not prepared to admit his territorial designation.

Pit Explosion.—On Sunday there was an explosion in a pit belonging to the Bridgewater Trustees, Bury. One man had prepared a shot which did not go over, and a second was prepared. Both went over together and fired gas. Four men were seriously burnt—Thomas Owen, Swinton, married, who is not expected to recover; Parr Sutton, Eccles, unmarried; Samuel Sailor, Swinton, married; Leonard Salt, Swinton, unmarried.

Mr. Bright.—We are glad to report an improvement in the health of Mr. Bright, who is now at Upper Norwood. Mr. Bright, however, is compelled to abstain from every kind of mental labour, and though the attack, having been taken in time, may be expected to pass off in a comparatively short period, the right hon. genwill not be able to return to the House of Commons for some weeks to come. The Queen has shown her interest in Mr. Bright by sending to Norwood to make enquiries as to his progress.

Skating in the Midlands.—Since Friday skating has been general in the Midlands. The frost was intense on Saturday night; in bedrooms water in jugs was frozen, in some cases so hard that it could scarcely be broken. The ponds in the neighbourhood of Birmingham were thronged. On Saturday there were about 2,000 people on the ice on the lower pool at Aston, where, however, the ice was very rough and in some places very rotten, while the wind blew in piercing blasts. Where there had been an overflow of water, covering the meadow about four feet, it was tolerably safe to skate, but on that part called the Serpentine amusement was pursued at the risk of life. A man who was sliding fell into deep water, and an exciting scene resulted. At first there was no rope to be had, and some energetic persons constructed a line of pocket-handkerchiefs, which was thrown to and grasped by the immersed man, who after several attempts was rescued from his dangerous position. There were other immersions, but none more serious than the one recorded. At Moseley pool a young lady who fell through the ice was soon rescued; but at Harborne Reservoir there was a fatal accident. A boy fell in on Saturday afternoon, and was dead before he could be brought to the bank. There was a sadder disaster at Staveley, near Chesterfield: At the dam near the Old Works, on Monday, five lads who were employed as fettlers were, in spite of previous warnings, sliding on the dam. One of them broke through the ice, and had it not been for one of his mates, who came to his assistance, he would probably have been drowned. At that moment the one o'clock buzzer sounded the signal for resuming work, when the ice gave way under the feet of the other three lads, who disappeared in the water nearly in the middle of the dam. An alarm was given, and the works being close by, a large number of men were quickly on the spot, all eager to assist. As it would have been madness to have gone on the ice, a raft was improvised of some planks, which several men quickly boarded. Half an hour elapsed before the first was recovered, which proved to be F. Hibbert, of Staveley. He was, of course, dead. In a short time the drags brought up another, Henry Maddison, aged 14, of the same place. Although the drags were kept going for several hours, they failed to bring up the other body—that of Charles Foz, of Brimington—until about six o'clock. There was another melancholy disaster on Tuesday. A lad named Wynne fell through the ice in Loton Park, Shrewsbury; two other boys in attempting to save him, also got into the water, and all three were drowned.

On Sunday some of the North Staffordshire trains were temporarily snowed up near Uttoxeter.

In consequence of the frost, Birmingham Steeplechases were further postponed to Monday next.

The annual congress of the British Archæological Association will be held this year at Hereford.

There was a bad accident at the Rev. J. Hill's, the rectory, Long Lane, Derbyshire, on Monday afternoon, by the bursting of a kitchen boiler. A young woman was killed on the spot, and two others were injured.

Messrs. Cooper and Rose, of the Coach-yard, Bull-street, Birmingham, have issued an attractive coloured almanack. At the head of the sheet is placed a lithographic view of the Orphanage at Erdington, founded by Mr. Josiah Mason. The border of the almanack is Gothic, and both in design and execution the work does the publishers credit.

Mr. Bright and the Coventry Workman. The President of the Board of Trade was recently asked by a working man whether he would attend a meeting at Coventry at which the subject of "reciprocity" was to be discussed. Mr. Bright sent a reply to the effect that his engagements made it impossible for him to attend public meetings. Mr. Bright added, however, that if the question of Protection were not found useful for political and party purposes, Coventry would soon agree with the rest of the country as to the benefits of Free Trade.

Shocking Treatment of a Lunatic.—A revolting case of inhumanity came before the Loughborough bench. William Wallis, aged 60, a lunatic, had been under the care of a female relative, who was paid for his maintenance. The Commissioners of Lunacy, hearing of the alleged ill-treatment of Wallis, went to Loughborough and found him naked in an attic, in a wretched condition. He was crouching with his knees up to his chin upon an iron bedstead, with only a piece of old cloth to lie upon. He has been taken to the asylum. The local paper which reports the case gives no particulars as to what steps are to be taken in the matter.

Dr. Ullathorne and Papal Infallibility. —Dr. Ullathorne (the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham) has written to the *Times* to deny his being a "Gallican"—to deny his having joined any party among the Roman Bishops—or having contemplated or contemplating secession from the Council "in any contingency that could arise," or knowing of any one who does contemplate such a secession, or finally, feeling anything but content with the position of affairs in the Council. The *Spectator* suspects that his case is not a peculiar one. Almost all the bishops who have declined to memorialise for the definition of Papal infallibility have been hastily assumed to be opposed to it, and to be Gallican at heart. Probably they are quite as far from that extreme as from the other—the Ultramontane view.

Trade Notes.—The country trade at Birmingham has been checked by the severe weather; the foreign trade has not changed materially. There are more encouraging reports from the Black Country. In the neighbourhood of Wednesbury a great deal more is being done. There is also greater activity at West Bromwich and Walsall, and most of the works on the Dudley side are on ordinary time. The iron trade remains steady, at about the same degree of animation as was reported just after quarter-day.—The Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of the North of England Iron Trade sat on Friday, Mr. Hughes, M.P., being arbitrator. An arrangement was arrived at without the necessity of an adjudication by Mr. Hughes, by which it was agreed that the men should have an advance of ten per cent. in their wages for twelve months (from January last to January next), the arrangement to bind both parties for that period.

The Case of the Welsh Fasting Girl.—A correspondence in this matter has passed between the Treasury office and the coroner and magistrate's clerk of the district. There is reason to believe that the committee, and also the medical men who attended the girl, will be tried for conspiracy, although it has been ascertained that none of the surgeons were on the committee, but were simply appointed in order to give warning upon the appearance of fatal symptoms in the girl. The legal adviser of the girl's father, who is already committed on a charge of manslaughter, offered the brief for the defence to Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., but that gentleman has not at present accepted the retainer for the reason that the Crown has the first call upon his services. The assizes commence on the 8th of March, and it is expected that the trial will be on the following day. If it should be determined to proceed with the prosecution as against the committee and surgeons, there is ample time before the assizes for the premliminary magisterial investigation. The brief for the defence of Evan Jacob, the girl's father, has been accepted by Mr. James Bowlen, South Wales Circuit. Mr. Grove will probably also be retained.

Distress in Staffordshire.—There is great distress amongst the South Staffordshire ironworkers. Some three months ago the masters, after increasing the mens' wages, declared an advance of £1 per ton on all descriptions of finished iron. The trade sustained an instant check. Merchants who had received from foreign customers orders based upon the supposition that the old scale of prices still prevailed could not give them out; and consumers at home, disbelieving in the validity of the advance, determined not to give it. From the blow which the trade received in November it still remains stunned. Works are only very partially employed, and many men and their families are suffering from hunger. It is stated that to such a low physical condition have certain ironworks' operatives become reduced, that if their employers should now be able to offer them even average work, they have not strength enough to do it. These men belong to a class who have an antipathy to apply for parochial relief. Their readiness to work is seen in their constant attendance at the works. Nor do they hesitate to accept any kind of temporary employment. It must not be inferred from this that the whole of the iron trade of South Staffordshire is at a standstill; the trade reports show the contrary.

Lord Leigh has given permission to his tenants to kill hares as well as rabbits on their respective farms.

Captain and Adjutant McInnis, of the Birmingham Battalion of Volunteers, is compelled to resign from ill-health, to the regret of the corps generally.

It is announced that Mr. G. Marris, of Bull-street, Birmingham, has taken into partnership Mr. John Norton, for some years past manager of the cabinet department of Messrs. Chamberlain, King, and Jones, of Birmingham.

There was a public meeting at Birmingham on Tuesday to organise measures for the relief of the distress which prevails in the town. With the balance over from last year the amount subscribed is already nearly £600. A committee has been formed and arrangements are made for the distribution of relief.

Trains Delayed by the Weather.—The snow which fell on Monday had the effect of delaying some of the trains on the London and North-Western Railway. The Irish mail was in a snow drift four hours; it took the Scotch express an hour and a half to get from Stafford to Lichfield.

Fearful Colliery Explosions.—A shocking catastrophe occurred on Monday at the Morfa Colliery, Neath. The following is an authentic account, supplied by Messrs. Vivian and Sons:—

> It appears that at 6.20 a.m., as the men were proceeding to their work, an explosion of a very violent character occurred at the principal drawing shaft. The natural conclusion come to was that this explosion was caused by fire-damp. The manager, Mr. Gray, descended the pit, and this (Monday) afternoon, after a careful examination of the workings, he has reported to us that a store of gunpowder, more or less large, but supposed to be from a quarter to half a cask, kept by the men engaged in sinking the pit to a deeper level, had exploded, and caused the loss of life we have to deplore. No evidence of an explosion of fire-damp can be found; but everything tends to prove that the accident is solely to be attributed to the cause above described. We regret to state that so far as can be ascertained, thirteen men and boys lost their lives, while upwards of twenty other men and boys are more or less seriously injured. No such quantity of powder was allowed to be left in the pit."

The entire district was in a state of panic. The shock was as though an earthquake had happened. The place was on fire for more than a week, and many of the poor fellows who were going down day after day were farm labourers from Devon and Cornwall, who knew nothing at all about coal-cutting and its dangers."

A Derby Solicitor in Trouble.—On Tuesday, at the Middlesex Sessions, before the Assistant Judge, Mary Sarah Woodrough, 15, described as a "ballet girl," was indicted for stealing a watch, an Albert chain, two lockets, and other articles, and the sum of 26s., value together £80, the property of John Brown Smith, in the dwelling-house of Joseph Taff. Mr. Metcalf prosecuted; Mr. Besley defended the prisoner. The prosecutor had met the prisoner in London on the 26th of January, and went with her to a house, where, according to his statement before the magistrates, he lost his watch and chain and several other things. In cross-examination prosecutor said—I am 54 years of age, and I have been married 30 years. I have been separated from my wife for twelve years. I have a daughter about 30 years of age. I have been in custody in three gaols for debt. I was in Exeter and Warwick gaols for debt. I did not get £250 from one person and £150 from another while I was living in Derby. I swear I never had a charge of crime against me. I was employed by John Smith, the solicitor, of Birmingham. He never charged me with theft. I was with him when he defended William Palmer, and helped him to get up the case. I went into the service of a Mr. Fluker, at Derby. I do not know that my wife is in a state of absolute destitution, but I have been told so. A barman at the Cranbourne Arms, St. Martin's-lane, said the prisoner told him she had had a lucky night, as she had met a gentleman who had promised to make her a lady. Prisoner gave him a watch, two chains, lockets, and other articles to take care of, but shortly afterwards took them away. The judge deferred passing sentence upon the prisoner until he heard what provision had been made to reclaim her.

A Warwickshire Bigamist.--Mr. Barker, who had held the post of station-master at Milverton, near Leamington, on the London and North-Western Railway, absconded before a charge of bigamy could be preferred against him. When he went to Milverton he left his wife and son in London, and a few months ago married again. His first wife, ignorant of what had occurred, expressed a wish to leave London and join her husband at Milverton. This proposal was discountenanced, though ineffectually, by Barker, for the first Mrs. Barker came down, and her husband took lodgings for her at Milverton, himself living with his last-married wife at Kenilworth. Subsequently the first wife went to live at Leamington, when he clandestinely visited her:—

> If accidentally seen near the place by any of the railway people, or persons acquainted with the fact that he had a wife at Kenilworth, he would either walk past the house and pretend that he was going into Leamington on business, or make some other excuse. In September last the second wife expressed a wish to remove to a house near the Milverton Station, and in due course he took lodgings at the corner of Pickard-street, Emscote, thus bringing her within a mile of the residence of the first wife. The suspicions of the men at the station as to there being something wrong were confirmed a few weeks ago by the first wife's little boy appearing on the platform, and asking one of the porters for "Mr. Barker, his papa." The affair was talked of among the men, and eventually reached Barker's ears. Inquiries were made, and the fact of there being two wives having been well ascertained, it was resolved by one or two persons to inform the women of the state of affairs. Before this took place, however, Barker was suspended by the company for arrears of work. He was afterwards discharged, and an examination of his books having been made, he was found to be a defaulter to the extent of upwards of £80. On Saturday week, the landlady at No. 1, Mona-terrace, communicated to the first wife the information as to Barker having married another woman. Barker continued to live with the second wife up till Tuesday last, when two clerks from the station called at his lodgings for the purpose of informing the second wife of the existence of a previous wife. Barker came in at the time in a most excited state, and a distressing scene ensued. It was decided that the second wife should return to her friends at Birmingham, and accordingly on the next day that step was taken. Barker absconded.

Barker was arrested in Birmingham streets on Tuesday.

Walter Wells has been committed for trial for shooting his cousin Emma Wells at Leigh Sinton, Malvern.

William Pedlingham and James Cornwall, dealers in dog's meat, were sent to prison for a month on Wednesday by the Erdington Bench for exposing bad meat for sale.

The new Bishop of Oxford was enthroned at the Cathedral (Christ Church) on Monday morning, by the dean (Dr. Liddell), at the usual forenoon service.

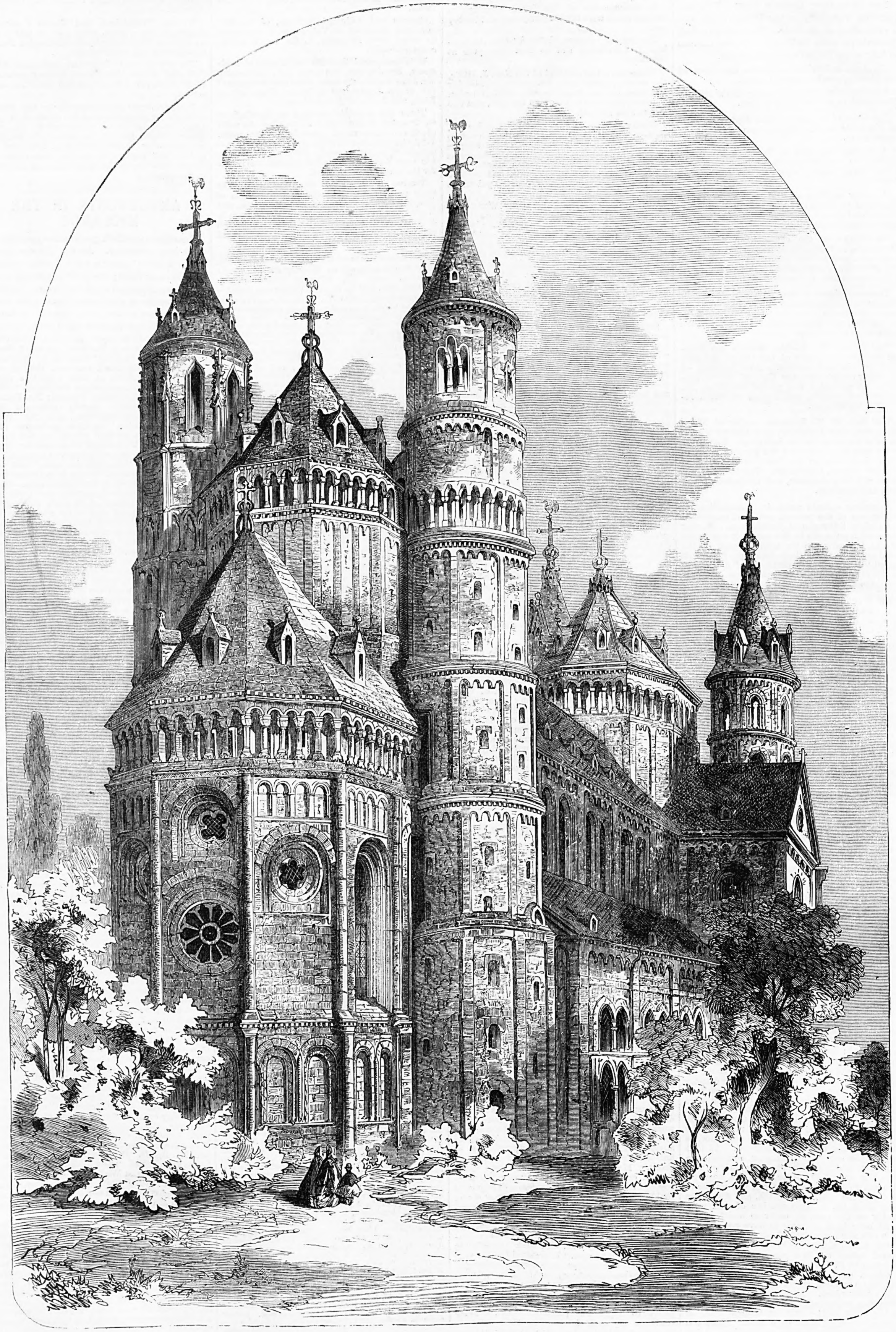
The gold medal given annually by the Prince of Wales for competition by the pupils of King's Lynn Grammar School has been won this year Robert Russell Harper, the son of Dr. Harper, of Littlebury House, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and he will receive the medal direct from the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his next vist to Sandringham.

AMUSEMENTS IN THE MIDLANDS.

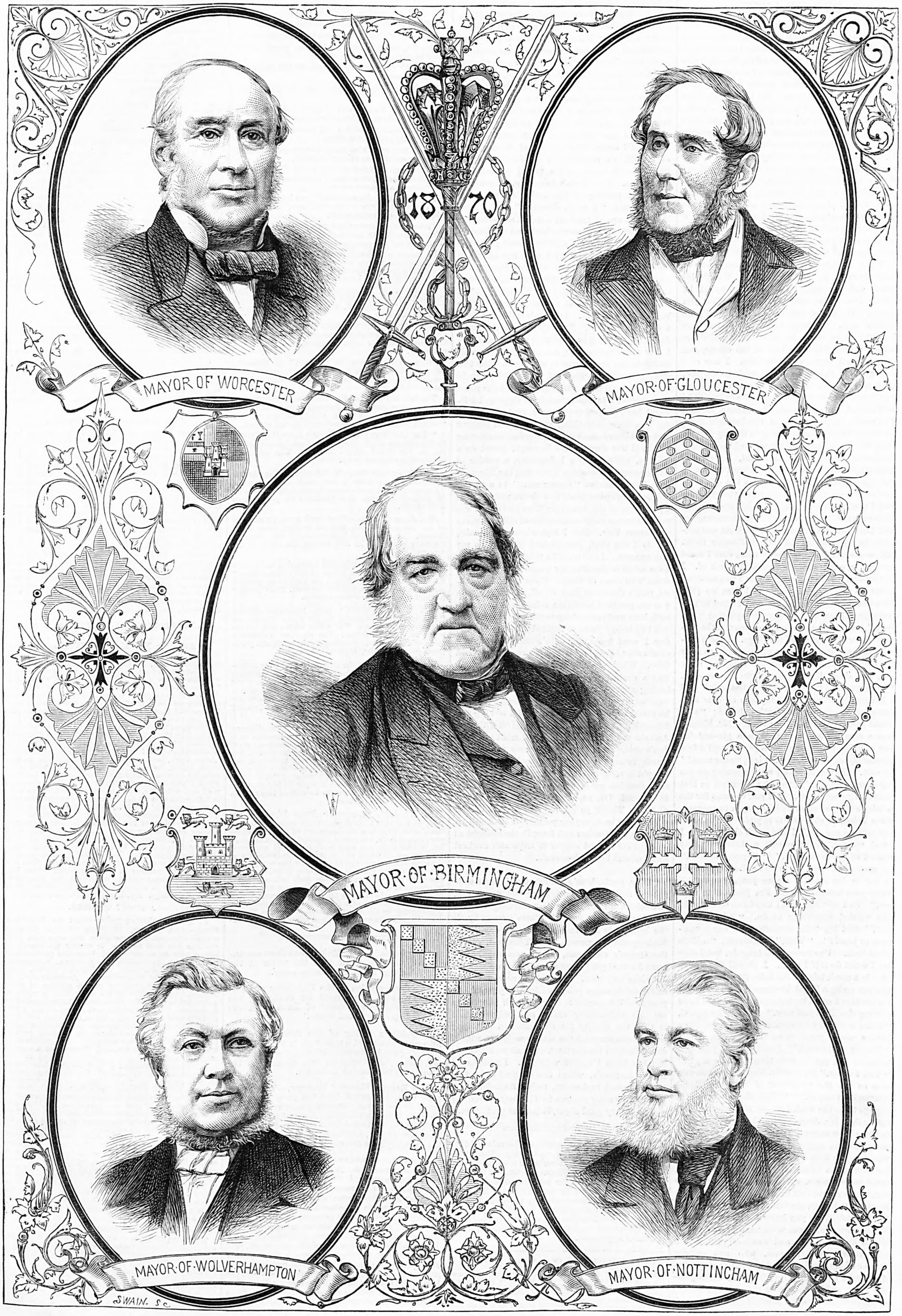
Birmingham.—Both pantomimes continue to draw large audiences. At the Theatre Royal "Blue Beard's" career is watched with increased interest every night; the great procession scene (which we illustrated a few weeks ago) is perfect as an example of stage management; the songs and dances are received with immense applause; and the brilliant transformation scene looks, if that were possible, more gorgeous than ever. Miss Clara Thorne is the most sprightly, tastefully-dressed "Oberon" that can be imagined; Mesdames Cicely Nott, Graham, Darling, and Melsom are excellent in their respective parts. Mr. A. Williams impersonates the part of "Sister Anne" with all possible humour; Mr. Terriott as "Blue Beard," funnily pourtrays that monarch's varying emotions; and Mr. Wyke Moore's "Shacabac" is most grotesque. The other characters are well played, but call for no special notice. We are glad to see that Mr. Simpson's energy has met with deserved support. On Monday night "The Colleen Bawn" was produced, with Miss Clara Thorne, Miss Desborough, and Mr. Shiel Barry in the leading *rôles*.—Nelly Smith is the essence of precocity as "Little Boy Blue" in the Prince of Wales's pantomime, which owes a good deal of its success to her performance. The one mistake she makes, is over-acting. She is never still for a moment; repose is to her a quality unknown; she is all activity, and life, and movement. We are quite willing to attribute this fault to those who instructed her; but the child is so clever and painstaking that it would be a pity to allow her to spoil herself when the remedy is so easy of application. She evidently possesses the requisite ability to make a burlesque actress of an uncommon order; and, given study and time to mature her powers, we shall be surprised if she does not take a high position on the stage. The representative of the Prince continues to improve, and the part of the Fairy Queen could not be in better hands.—At Day's Crystal Palace Music Hall the ballet of "Splendiferous," written by Mr. Spry, continues its successful run, with Miss Ruth Edwin as the only "speaking" performer. This week the attractions of the Hall have been increased by the exceedingly clever trapeze performances of Messrs. French and Angelo.

Nottingham.—Nottingham has been well off for entertainment lately. On Monday night a rare treat was provided in the shape of a concert, at the Mechanics' Hall, the artistes being Mdlles. Titiens, Vanzini, and Scalchi; Signor Della Rocca, Signor Tagliafico, and Herr Stockhausen—the concert party that recently appeared at Birmingham with such distinguished success. Signor Tito Mattei was the pianist, and Signor Bevignani the accompanist. The incomparable Titiens sang "Com e bello," "L'Ardita," &c., and, responding to an encore of the latter, gave "Home, sweet Home,"—a substitution protested against by a local paper, "in the name of the English public," on the ground that great singers invariably sing that song "as the only English air with which to break the monotonous course of an operatic concert." We think Mdlle. Titiens could have selected no song that would have better pleased her delighted audience. Mdlle. Scalchi, Mdlle. Vanzini, and the other celebrated artistes, excited the enthusiasm of their hearers, and the concert was very successful. The local *Guardian*, referring to this concert, says, "We should like to ask the committee of the Mechanics' Institution whether they think it necessary for a cat to appear on the platform in the middle of these concerts? No one objects to members of the feline race when they are in their proper place, but that place certainly is not the platform of a concert hall." What answer have the committee to make to this important question? —At the Theatre the pantomime of "Goody Two Shoes" seems to have been hardly as successful as the lessee could have wished, and the piece is withdrawn. "The Will and the Way" and a new version of "Cartouche" were played on Monday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Frank Clements, the stage manager; the principal parts being represented by Miss E. F. Saville, Miss Alice Ingram, Mr. Clements, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Banks. On Tuesday, "The Ticket of Leave Man" and "The Illustrious Stranger" were played, and on Wednesday "The Octoroon" was produced for the benefit of Miss Bessie Collard.—Arthur Lloyd and his concert company appeared at the Mechanics' Hall on Wednesday evening.

Sheffield.—The last nights of the pantomime, "Little Goody Two Shoes," at the Theatre Royal are announced. We recently noticed the piece. Last night (Friday), Mrs. Gomersal took her benefit; "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and the opening of the pantomime made up a capital programme.—At the Alexandra Opera House and Music Hall the successful pantomime "Cinderella" is still running, and will continue to be played for some time. We have seldom seen a better general company than that now engaged at this popular and well-conducted house. The drama of "Ruth Oakley" has been produced, with Mr. C. King in the principal *rôle*. The clown and pantaloon took their benefit on Wednesday. The London, the Pavilion, and the Canterbury Music Halls have attractive programmes.



WORMS CATHEDRAL. *(See page 406.)*


18 70
MAYOR OF WORCESTER
MAYOR·OF·GLOUCESTER
MAYOR·OF·BIRMINGHAM
MAYOR·OF·WOLVERHAMPTON
MAYOR·OF·NOTTINCHAM
SWAIN. Sc.

MIDLAND MAYORS, 1869-70. *(See page 406.)*

OUT OF LUCK.

Story! God bless ye, sir, I've none to tell! You stare; but I've been a bit of a reader, sir, in my time. Years ago that was, long before I thought 'twould ever come to selling Penny Song-books in Brummagem streets. I was respectable once—had a good father, a dear mother, kind little brothers and sisters. We lived in a village down in Worcestershire—never mind the name, there's no need to tell you that, and I shouldn't care, even now, for folks that I once knew reading this, and saying to themselves, "Why, that's George Burchell that's telling this story!" As sure as eggs are eggs, sir, that's what they'd say if they came to see this in your newspaper, where you tell me it will be printed. Only to think, now, that I should ever tell a gent anything worth putting into print! I shan't believe it until I see it with my own eyes. "Five hundred songs for one penny! The cheapest book you can purchase in all the Midland Counties."

When I left home, sir, I went into a lawyer's office in this very town. What's his name, did you ask? No, sir, that would be hardly fair. You can call him whatever you please. He was a hard master, but that's no matter now. Perhaps I was no better than I ought to be when he gave me six shillings a week to carry the blue bag to the courts, run errands, and serve writs for him. I was of a roving habit, then, and didn't stick to the law, though it's stuck to me ever since, as I'd show you if you were in want of a bit of advice. Ah! well enough you may laugh; for all that, though, I've read a chapter or two of Blackstone's Commentaries and the law relating to County Courts, that Mr. Fonblanque (I never could pronounce that name) wrote. Yes, as I said, I was of a roving turn, then, and one day, when I'd been on the spree and didn't turn up at the office till twelve o'clock the next morning, the governor said I needn't come again. He paid me my magnificent screw, and I went. I left Brummagem, and tramped it to Darlaston, with six and sixpence in my pockets, and not a halfpenny more. All the clothes that I had were those that I stood upright in, and that wasn't much to speak of. I put up at a lodging-house; and as I was strolling about to see if something would turn up (Mr. Micawber? Right you are, sir), I turned in to a travelling Theatre, where they were playing "Ben Bolt," and saw that the leading man was the biggest duffer that ever trod the stage. I had a considerable amount of cheek at that time, so after the performance I waited till the company came out, and asked if I could speak to the manager. "Step round to the stage-door at the back," said a lantern-jawed man, with his face as blue as a saucer from being constantly shaved; "step round behind, and you'll see him." Mr. Mander was a stoutish gentleman, with a gin-and-fog sort of voice, a nose as red as a peony, and a face all over blotches. "Now, what is it, young man?" he said. He was counting up the money on the big drum, and didn't like to be disturbed in that interesting occupation. "If you've come for the printer's bill you must look in again to-morrow, when I shall be able to talk to you." "If it's all the same to you, sir," I said, with all the nerve I could muster, which wasn't a little, "I'll say what I've got to say now." "Say on, Macduff," he murmured (and there was quite as much gin as fog in his voice, I assure you), "and don't waste your breath, because I'm just off to supper." So I told him that I was down on my luck, and wanted something to do. "What's your line?" said he, "the domestic, the comic business, or band?" "Well," I answered, "a little bit of both. I've never tried tragedy, but I dare say I could do it if I tried. I played the Judge once in a mock trial of Sir John Barleycorn, that was got up by a Total Abstinence Society, and I am positive I could beat the gentleman that I saw playing Ben Bolt just now." "Ah!" he sighed, "Jones is a duffer—a regular muff—aint worth a quid a week, much more the three he gets." "Three pound a week!" I said, "why, you don't mean to tell me he gets three pound a week?" "Yes, he does," replied Mr. Mander, "as sartain sure as I'm the proprietor of Mander's Royal Alexandra Theatre." "Well, sir, look here—I'll engage to do the work for half that money, and better than Mr. Jones, if you'll only give me two or three days to get up the piece!" He didn't see giving an engagement to "lead" to a fellow who'd never been on the boards before; but he offered me fifteen shillings a week to play small parts—pages, robbers who had nought to say, and servants that brought in letters with the remark, "A note, my lord," or "my lady," as the case might be, you know. I closed with this liberal offer, and began work next day. I got on like a house on fire, and was soon promoted to play second to Mr. Jones, who was awfully jealous of me; and one night, when that gentleman broke down in "Ben Bolt," I dressed for the part, and played it to the end with terrific applause from a crowded house. I succeeded so well in my new profession that Mander increased my salary without being asked to do so, and I was pronounced by the local paper to be second to none in my impersonation of "Ben Bolt" and "Rupert the Red-handed," in the melodrama so called. But I was dissatisfied with my position, and actually had the nerve to think that I should do for a regular Theatre. That was my second mistake, sir; for when I threw up my engagement with Mander, that gentleman prophesied that I should come to grief. And I did. I applied for an engagement at one of the Birmingham Theatres, and they laughed at my presumption when I told them who I was and where I came from. Yes, sir, they laughed at me right out, and said I had better go back again to the booth. Of course that was out of the question, so I took an engagement as check-taker at Mumble's Menagerie, at a pound a week and my rations. That didn't last long. I couldn't stand the roaring of the animals; the noise preyed upon "a mind diseased," and I soon threw that up. I tried my hand at reporting for the papers next; learnt shorthand without a teacher, and mastered a little French; but the gentlemen I competed with were one too many for me, and I left the *Black Country Firebrand* in a huff. I wasn't fit for writing papers, so I took to selling them. You may think that there's a lot to be made out of that, sir, but there isn't. The boys run you so hard. I couldn't make a shilling a day, so I cut it. Looking through the *Daily Post* one day, after breakfasting off a "soldier," I saw an advertisement for a waiter at a small eating-house, applied for it, and got it. But this was slavery to me, who had been used to be in the open air all day; and when I found the gents were opposed to the principle of tipping, I left. What have I been doing since, sir? Law bless ye, I've been everything by turns and nothing long—a billiard-marker, a tipster for the sporting papers (I was always a bit literary), guard on a railway, assistant to a hairdresser, a vendor of c'rect cards at Worcester Races and the Birmingham Steeplechases, "corner man" to a nigger troupe, agent in advance to a circus, proprietor of a panorama of the American War, and once I was reduced to the vulgar extremity of selling nuts at the Onion Fair. But I had a soul above nuts, sir, so I cut that, and started in trade on my own account. I call myself a publisher now, when I am asked to describe my position, and it goes down with some of them. Have I a wife? Ah, sir, that's the worst part of all. Yes, my wife was the prettiest lass in the village where we were both born and brought up together. Lizzy and I had two happy years of wedded life, sir; but one day I went home, and didn't find her standing at the door to give me a kiss as she always had done. What was the matter? Well, sir, there was a dashed sporting chap who used to be loafing about our village when Worcester Races were on, and that thief had seen Lizzy, told her he would make a lady of her, that I was a good-for-nothing, and persuaded her to go off with him. And she went. . . . . Oh! don't mind me, sir—don't notice me. It would be rare fun for the people to see the Comic Song-book seller crying. They'd never get over it. Confound it, I think some dust has got into my eyes—how they smart, to be sure! Oh, no, sir, I'm not so far gone as all that. Thank ye all the same, sir, but put your money back in your pocket. I shall sell as many Comic Reciters and Song Books to-night as will get me a good supper of tripe and cowheel and a decent bed at Jarrows's.

"Now, gents, here's the new Comic and Sentimental Song Book, containing 500 songs and recitations, all for a penny—a sixpenny volume, bear in mind, for a penny! There's songs by all the best poets and musicians of the day—from Shakespeare downwards. Mr. Tennyson, who is the Queen's own poet, young woman, hasn't come forward yet to write for us, but we hope to have him very soon. You get the newest as well as the oldest songs published for the price of one penny. We couldn't afford to sell the books for this ridiculously small sum only the fact is that the Society for the Diffusion of Comic Song Books amongst the Masses assists us with a donation from time to time. Thank ye, sir, that's the last book I've got with me. I shall be off now to Jarrows's, where the banquet is by this time prepared, and where, as Mr. Swiveller says, I shall drown my sorrows in the rosy. Wishing you all a very good night, ladies and gentlemen."

THE PRINTERS' REGISTER.—The value of this publication to the trade was lately illustrated. A youth left his apprenticeship in a northern city and shipped for the United States. A warrant having been obtained for his apprehension, that fact was advertised in the *Printers' Register*, which met the runaway at every turn, and finding no chance of employment in New York, Boston, &c., he returned to the old country, made terms with his master, and is now serving his time like a dutiful apprentice.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH BY POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANNISEED.—"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, "Netley," Wick, North East Coast of Scotland, 7th September, 1868.—Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his Lordship, the Earl of Caithness, to try your most invaluable Balsam of Anniseed, and I can assure you, with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me; therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, W. LINZEL, H.M.G.B. "Netley."—To Mr. Powell. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANNISEED can be had of all Chemists. In Bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. Warehouse, 16, Blackfriars Road London. Ask for "POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANNISEED." [431

THE GOSSIP.

Dumas is dramatizing the Kinck murder.

Mr. Boosey's ballad concerts began on Saturday.

Mr. Bright's illness is said to be partly attributed to excessive smoking.

"Faust" has already brought 80,000 dollars to Gounod's purse.

Mr. Compton will shortly leave the Haymarket Theatre.

Mr. H. J. Byron will shortly appear at the Adelphi, in a drama of his own composition.

No dramatic novelties of consequence have been recently produced in Paris.

There are now six daily papers published at Lemberg, and three at Cracow (Poland).

It has been decided in the Chief Court of the Punjab that an editor is bound to disclose the name of the writer of a libellous article.

The *Plymouth Standard* will, we hear, cease to be published in a few weeks from now. It is an old-established Conservative paper.

Private letters from Caprera state that Garibaldi is in excellent health and spirits. His book, "The Rule of the Monk," was published on the 15th.

In many of the Madrid Theatres political pieces are being put on the stage—some in favour of a Republic, others of Espartero. In almost all the Duke of Montpensier plays a ridiculous part.

Le Télégraph announces that Mr. Gye has obtained the exclusive right of performing Campana's "Esmeralda" in England. Madame Patti will take the principal character.

When the six new theatres for which the Lord Chamberlain has granted licences are open, London will have more places of dramatic entertainment than any other city.

Minnie Hauck sang in "Faust" at Moscow, and was called out ten times after the garden scene, fourteen times after the church scene, and six times at the end of the opera.

The law reporter of the *Cincinnati Gazette* has added another word to the language. He says in the Court of Common Pleas a certain indictment was "nollied"—meaning that a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

"The Countess; or, a Sister's Love," a drama by Miss Emma Schiff, was produced on Saturday evening at the Royal Alfred Theatre. The authoress appeared in response to a general call.

The *Choir* says that M. Offenbach has signed an agreement to write a new comic opera, entitled "Fantasio," the libretto being founded on a poem by M. Alfred de Musset. It is promised for performance next winter.

Mr. James Pagan, editor and part proprietor of the *Glasgow Herald*, died on Friday, from heart disease. Mr. Pagan had been connected with the press for many years, and in 1856 became the editor of the *Glasgow Herald*.

Amongst the property sold belonging to the late Mrs. Ogle Hunt was the group of the "Fisher Girls," by Signor Monti. The figures are said to be portrait statues of the daughters of the deceased. The "group" realised 410 guineas.—*Public Opinion*.

Mr. H. T. Craven's new romantic drama "Philomel" was produced at the Globe Theatre on Saturday with success. The action of the play is supposed to occur in Jersey. The play has a sensation scene of two villains struggling on the brink of a precipiece, over which they happily fall together.

Mr. Elihu Burritt, in advocating a purer orthography, has made a curious calculation as to the waste of time and money by the use of the single letter "u" in words from the Latin where it is not required, such as "labor, honor, vigor, favor," &c. He estimates the waste of pens, ink, paper, type-setting, and printing over the world at £10,000 a year!

This year's Salon, will, through the negligence of the Roman commission agents, be deprived of a statue which was pronounced by those who had seen it in the artist's studio to be not only her finest work, but one of rare merit. The subject was a pythoness, and the sculptress the Duchess of Colonna—better known in the artist world under her pseudonym of "Marcello." She had completed the marble study in her studio at Rome, and sent it to Paris to be cast in bronze. *En route* it was broken to atoms.

In *Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory* for 1846, we find that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 papers were issued daily, viz.—12 in England and 2 in Ireland; but in 1870 there are now established and circulated 1,390 papers, of which no less than 99 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has very greatly extended during the last twenty-five years, and more especially so in daily papers; the daily issues standing 99 against 14 in 1846. The magazines now in course of publication, including the Quarterly Reviews, number 626, of which 251 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities.

A correspondent at Madrid says there are unmistakeable indications that the power of the Spanish clergy is rapidly passing away.

At a Congregation of the University of Cambridge a grace was passed for conferring the honorary degree of Docter of Laws upon the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos.

In Friday's sitting of the Senate, General Sherman introduced a resolution in favour of recognising the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. The resolution was referred to the Committee for Foreign Relations.

THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.—With reference to a paragraph that has been going the round of the papers respecting the annual Easter Monday Volunteer Review, the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the metropolitan commanding officers have not yet met, and therefore the statements in the paragraph are incorrect.

THE GALE.—Sunday was a fearful day for all on the eastern coast. A heavy gale, accompanied by snow, raged all day. A Hull schooner went ashore. Five vessels were driven ashore at Walmer and Kingdown, and one boy was lost from the French steamer Racine. The smack Robert and George, the property of Mr. Nicholls, of Great Yarmouth, was driven ashore near the harbour's mouth. The crew were saved. Capt. Royal, of the schooner Elizabeth and Susan, and John Dunning, a seaman on board the schooner Scud of Scarborough, were washed overboard and drowned. Advices from Brightlingsea report the loss on the Long Sand of a large steamer belonging to a Cork shipping company. The crew—24 in number—were all saved. Several vessels slipped their anchors off the Isle of Wight; but the injury done to shipping off the island does not appear to have been considerable. The barque Victoria was wrecked off Gorleston, and eighteen lives are supposed to be lost.

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE NEW CAB RULES.—"CABBY" VICTORIOUS.

A case was heard on Friday, at the Mansion House, in which "Cabby" came off decidedly triumphant. A surgeon had taken a cab, and had ordered the driver to make several stoppages, and finally to proceed to his residence—a distance of three miles. For the entire hiring he offered the cabman 3s. and a glass of spirits, but the latter claimed 3s. 6d. under the old law. The defendant, arguing his case on the new regulations, declared that, as he read the rules, a driver might stop six times in ten minutes for a fare of 3s. Sir T. Gabriel, however, ordered the defendant to pay 2s. for a summons, and 5s. for the complainant's loss of time, in addition to the sum demanded by the cabman.

THE THORNCLIFFE RIOTS.

At Thorncliffe, all is reported quiet. The pits are working regularly, and the workmen are allowed to go to and from the collieries without molestation. On Saturday, the examination of the prisoners charged with the riots was resumed at the Barnsley Court House, where a number of witnesses were heard, their evidence tending to prove an alibi so far as Baxter, Firth, George Barker, Syson, Pratt, M'Donald, Carr, Gee, and Briggs were concerned. The prisoners were remanded until Monday, when one prisoner was discharged, and twenty-three were committed for trial, bail being refused. The prisoners were removed to York Castle, strongly guarded by infantry and police.

SELLING INDECENT VALENTINES.

Thomas Harber, an old man, was charged at the Mansion House, on Saturday, with exposing for sale indecent prints or valentines. The police found four indecent valentines exposed for sale in the window and sixty-seven on a shelf inside. They were most obscene, and, if possible, the letterpress was worse than the picture. The defendant keeps a small toy shop, and when arrested he expressed his personal ignorance of the matter. No blocks were found. The defendant's daughter said the valentines had been laying in the house for three or four years. She only bought half a gross this year from a caller, who did not give his name. The Lord Mayor ordered the prints to be destroyed, and cautioned the defendant and his daughter that if they appeared before him again they would be sentenced to three months' imprisonment. On this occasion they would be discharged.

THE EXPLOSION AT STAFFORD.

Thomas Earley, of Norwich, to whom belonged the bottle containing the oil of vitriol, which exploded at Stafford Railway Station, under the circumstances reported last week, has been charged before the Stafford Magistrates by the North Staffordshire Railway Company, with sending goods of a dangerous character without labelling them or giving notice in writing to the company's servants. The defendant was further charged by the London and North-Western Company, under the 24th and 25th Victoria, whereby the same offence is constituted a misdemeanour, to be tried at quarter sessions. The Chairman (the Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot) having observed that it appeared to him the prosecution would be acting harshly in proceeding against the defendant in the first instance under the act for the infliction of a penalty of £20, and afterwards under the more stringent act, a discussion arose as to which course should be adopted, and ultimately a further remand was agreed to, the chairman remarking that, in his opinion, the matter was too serious for them to deal with it summarily. It has been erroneously stated that the porter John Grant has entirely lost the sight of one eye.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT AND THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

On Saturday Mr. Montagu Williams applied to Mr. Knox at the Marlborough-street Police-court for a summons against the printer and publisher of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for a libel which he ventured to think was of a serious nature. The alleged libel was headed "Stage Morals;" it purported to be a letter to the editor, and was signed "Azamat-Batuk." The writer, referring to the play of "Formosa," went on to say: "These old thoughts came again to me when on my way home from the Princess's Theatre, where a revival of 'Formosa' was played yesterday. I have read so much about the immorality of this play that I thought I could not help seeing it, the more as I knew Mr. Dion Boucicault's style of writing from his production called 'After Dark,' and expected that, in addition to immoral sights, he would again supply me with some palpable notions about various dirty nests in London, which I have neither the occasion nor the courage to visit, and which Mr. Boucicault seems to know so well. It is from his play 'After Dark' that I received an idea of the vagabonds' residence under Blackfriars Bridge, the robbers' gambling-house in Rupert-street, &c. That a few things of this kind may interest a foreigner visiting this country seems natural to me, but what interest Englishmen themselves can have in all this I never could perceive." In another part of the letter, the writer referring to "the so-called natural school," said, "A writer of this school depends more than any other on the medium in which he lives," which Mr. Montagu Williams took to mean that Mr. Boucicault did not move in such society as would enable him to give better things. Mr. Knox granted the summons.

A PENNY THEATRE.

At the Manchester police-court on Saturday twenty-seven persons, including nineteen itinerant actors, actresses, scene painters, and musicians, were put into the dock together to answer the charge of taking part in an unlicensed theatrical performance at the Albion Music Hall, New Islington, Manchester. The principal defendant was Enoch Simpson, jun., proprietor of the establishment. Anderton said, on Friday night he, in company with a number of other officers, some in plain clothes and others in uniform, proceeded to the Albion Music Hall and apprehended the defendants. The proprietor and fifteen of the actors and actresses were apprehended on the stage, and three others were apprehended concealing themselves under the stage. There were about six hundred persons present, principally boys and girls. The performance was held in a disused foundry. There was a regular stage, scenery, drop-scenes, foot-lights, and all the appurtenances connected with a theatre. The charge for admission was 1d., and 2d., for the boxes. At the time he entered the place there was a performance going on, entitled "The heroine of Suffolk." On Monday night "The Pirate's Lair" was announced to be produced; and on Saturday, "Lost and Found" and "Afloat and Ashore." The principal defendant addressed the bench in a serio-comic strain, concluding by saying as to his performances, had the witness stopped he would have seen the same as in other places—the downfall of guilt and the triumph of virtue. If I have erred, I have not erred wilfully; if I have done wrong I am sorry, and of course I leave myself to your mercy.—The actresses and the musicians and two other of the prisoners were discharged. Simpson, the proprietor, was fined £5, or to be imprisoned for one month; Carl, who carried on gaming, 40s., or 14 days; and the remainder of the prisoners 10s. 6d., or seven days. Eight men and women who formed part of the audience were discharged with a caution.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [501

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

A large circle of friends and an immense circle of readers will be rejoiced to know that Mr. Shirley Brooks is now in a fair way towards recovery from his late severe illness. We missed his graceful pen in *Punch*, as many doubtless missed the column "Nothing in the Papers" in our Strand Illustrated contemporary.

Our friends at Coventry are divided upon the momentous question whether there shall or shall not be a revival of the Godiva Show this year. Lady Godiva unquestionably made the little town famous; but the "shows" in her honour have sometimes degenerated into a disgraceful saturnalia, to the horror of the quiet townsfolk. Properly conducted, the Godiva pageant would be very attractive; and we do not see why an effort should not be made to revive it.

"Reported Marriage of the Queen." What heading to a newspaper paragraph could be more attractive? Of course there is nothing in the report, though it has been extensively promulgated. It originated with one of the newest of the penny weekly papers, and has probably had the effect of sending up its circulation. It may entertain the curious in gossip to be told that the journal alluded to names the Prince of Augustenburg Sonderburg as the Queen's intended consort, and that the effect of the Prince's "frequent visits" to Windsor will be "to withdraw our gracious Queen from the privacy in which she has spent her widowhood." *Nous verrons*, as the "liners" say.

Those of the noble army of pressmen who ridicule the Yankee practice of interviewing public persons should first look at home before casting a stone abroad. If they don't bore British statesmen and less notable personages living, they certainly, to use an expressive vulgarism, "take it out of them" when they are dead. "They say" now that the late Bishop of Manchester has disinherited his eldest daughter, because she married a poor curate against her father's will. Well, what if he did? The unfilial action (which we don't at all believe the deceased prelate guilty of) might have been permitted to rest with him in his grave. The world is no better for these peeps behind the scenes. Good deeds men are too chary of reporting—it is the bad actions of their fellows that most concerns them. "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones."

Rochefort, the Man of the People, in prison is a sight for the gods to weep over. Thanks to the spirited purveyors of Parisian gossip we know all about M. Rochefort even now that he is at Ste. Pélagie—as much, that is, as we care to know. When he arrived at the gaol he was pale, and all night "he walked about his room, a prey to the greatest agitation." He was allowed to see his son and daughter on the day after his arrest; M. Lissagaray is his sole companion. Where the 40,000 men had hidden instead of following their leader to the gaol—who can tell? They were missing. Rochefort's case induces the melancholy reflection that Fame is as fickle as Fortune. A few days ago the editor of the *Marseillaise* was the Idol of the Day—now he is hardly mentioned, and his name has even dropped out of Mr. Reuter's telegrams.

"I take," says a correspondent, "a cold bath every morning. This morning was my ninth. I feel very much better, and freer from cold." The amount of moral courage required to plunge into water when the sides of your tub are glistening with icicles is considerable. Many men "tub" themselves every morning, and if the benefits derived from the matutinal plunge were more generally known there would be more bathers and fewer colds. A high medical authority (Dr. Symes Thompson) says there is nothing like a cold bath every morning for preventing colds. A bath "trains the vessels of the skin to rise vigorously into renewed action after the application of a chill." We are staunch advocates of daily "tubbing;" still, we prefer the water when the temperature is not seven degrees below freezing-point, as was the case a few days ago.

This week we have had something like a return to the election excitement of a year ago. At Southwark, upon which all eyes have been turned, the contest resulted in a bitter disappointment to the working-class voters; for of the three candidates—Colonel Beresford, Sir Sydney Waterlow, and Mr. Odger—the one who was successful appeared the least likely to be returned. Sir Sydney Waterlow, who has done good service to the Liberal cause aforetime, disregarded the *Telegraph's* appeal to withdraw even at the eleventh hour, and insisted on going to the poll. This shut Mr. Odger out from a considerable amount of support which he would otherwise have obtained, and let in the Conservative candidate, who was, however, hard pressed by Mr. Odger. Everybody, almost irrespective of party, seems to sympathise with the defeated Working Men's candidate who, but for the split amongst his party, would to-day have been in the proud position of representing Labour in the British Senate.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

We don't often have to note anything scientific hailing from Greece; but we have one item now, and funnily enough it has reference to candles. An Athenian professor proposes that these illuminators be furnished with hollow wicks, for this reason;—a glance at a candle-flame shows us that in the centre there is a space occupied by comparative darkness, the luminous portion forming a kind of shell around it. This dark space is filled with combustible gas which cannot burn because air cannot get to it, and so it escapes without being utilized. If it could be fed with oxygen, it would be consumed and give light, like the external portions of the flame, and the total light of the candle would be considerably increased. The only way to give the air where it is wanted is to allow it to pass up the wick, which ought thus to be made tubular. A hole in the socket of the candle-stick would be necessitated by the construction, to allow the air access to the bottom of the cotton-tube. Who will honour the learned Athenian's suggestion and introduce hollow-wick candles?

The temperature of the deep strata of the earth's crust is a subject of such importance to geologists and cosmicists that every experiment thereupon is of interest. The Director of the Irish Geological Society has communicated to the Royal Society the results of some thermometric observations made in the Rose Bridge Colliery, Wigan, Lancashire, by Mr. Bryham the manager of the mine. The pit is the deepest in Britain, perhaps the deepest in the world: it was formerly 600 yards below the surface, but lately shafts have been carried down to a seam 200 yards lower, and the total depth is now 808 yards. The temperature was observed at various stages during the sinking of the shafts, by drilling holes into the solid strata to the depth of a yard and inserting thermometers therein the air being excluded by clay luting. After half an hour's expiration the instruments were taken up and their indications noted. At 600 yards when the temperature in the open pit was 73 degrees that of the solid strata was 83 degrees; and from this point each temperature steadily increased as greater depths were reached (the buried thermometer, however, rising more rapidly than one exposed in the open pit) till at 808 yards the pit temperature was 79 degrees and the solid coal stratum 93½ degrees Fahrenheit. The rate of increase of heat deduced herefrom is about 1 degree for 54 feet; the temperature at 50 feet below the surface being taken at 50 degrees. Any one who pleases may multiply this ratio out, and he will find that at not many miles down the fusing point of iron would be reached. From a practical as well as a scientific point of view these experiments are important: the high temperature and increased barometric pressure make themselves felt and cause an increase of expense in working the mine, but the views and speculations concerning deep mining economy have now an opponunity of being tested.

Kirsch, or more correctly Kirchwasser, will be a familiar name to continental tourists who have had little decanters of the liquor so called brought with the *eau-de-vie* to give piquancy to their *café noir*. The genuine article is made from cherries and their kernels, and the best is of Swiss manufacture: but a German chemist gives a method of making an artificial compound which is he says in every way as good as the real thing. A handful of young leaves of the peach tree are to be beaten up in a mortar and then digested for two days with 4 litres of water: 2 litres of strong alcohol are to be added to the decoction, and the whole is to be distilled; the distillate being diluted with water till it contains 60 per cent. alcohol. Since the flavour of Kirsch is chiefly due to the prussic acid which it contains, in small quantity, it is evidently a liquor to be sparingly indulged in.

Dr. Angus Smith of Manchester feeling that "the chord of self was smote" when Dr. Tyndall, in his haze and dust lecture, began to show the character of the floating particles of the atmosphere, spoke out before his local Philosophical Society at the close of last month and gave a resumè of his quarter of a century's researches upon the adulterants of the air we breathe—researches which have revealed to him not merely the nature of the matter that we take into our lungs but also the quality of the stuff we exhale from them, the germ-teeming "sewage of the atmosphere" as he calls it. As an article upon Dr. Smith's labours appeared in these columns some weeks since (Nov. 13, 1869), it is not necessary to repeat his strange revelations; but it is worth anybody's while to read what he quoted from Bishop Berkeley upon the air and its containings:—"Nothing ferments, vegetates, or putrefies without air, which operates with all the virtues of the bodies included in it, that is, of all nature. * * * The air, therefore is an active mass of numberless different principles, the general sources of corruption and generation; on the one hand, dividing, abrading, and carryinp off the particles of bodies, that is, corrupting or dissolving them; on the other, producing new ones into being, destroying and bestowing favours without intermission." Again, "The seeds of things seem to be latent in the air, ready to pair, and produce their kind whenever they light on a proper matrix. The extremely small seeds of ferns, mosses, mushrooms, and some other plants, are concealed and wafted about in the air, every part whereof seems replete with seeds of one kind or other. The whole atmosphere seems alive. There is everywhere acid to corrode and seed to engender. Iron will rust and mould will grow in all places." Pope said Berkeley had "every virtue under heaven." He had foresight at all events; the above paragraphs, a century old, might have been written by Dr. Smith as the generalization of his long labours.

A good suggestion comes from one of the Registrar General's Department. It is that a system of national returns of sickness should be established. Weekly returns of deaths are already published, and of great value they are: but they tell their tale too late in many cases where it would be of importane to know the outburst and increase of disease in any locality. To watch the growth of evil is clearly the first step towards staying it; and it is presumable that if regular bills of health were issued shewing the sickness prevailing over the country, prompt measure might be taken to stamp out some diseases before they manifested themselves fatally.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Cook v. Roberts, for the Championship of the World.

There have been several billiard champions, but a match for that title has never previously taken place; each man, as a new and formidable aspirant appeared, having gracefully retired. It is not surprising, then, that the first of what will probably be a series of contests for the championship, caused an immense amount of interest and excitement. We secured our seat on the very day that the plan of the hall appeared, and yet we were only just in time, so many people having paid their money beforehand, and taken their chance of the places that might be allotted to them. After changing their arrangements several times, the players decided that the match should take place at St. James's Hall, and secured the large concert-room. When we arrived, just before eight o'clock, this was nearly full, and a large crowd was gathered round the table, a very handsome one by Cox and Yeman, anxious to inspect the new-fashioned pockets, which it was generally agreed were too small. Shortly after this, all present took their seats, when the appearance of the hall was truly remarkable. About eight tiers of seats, closely packed with spectators, sloped from the floor to the balconies, and these were also full of people, most of whom had opera glasses. Cook was a warm favourite at about 2 to 1; but the takers of this price were decidedly in excess of the layers. The Prince of Wales, Lord Ward, with many members of the aristocracy, were present; while, in a sort of box at one corner, sat Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Bennett, and two other ladies.

At length, after many impatient calls of "Time," the two men appeared, with their coats off, and fully prepared for battle. They were both loudly cheered, and Roberts, who seemed wonderfully confident, having lost the string for lead, gave a miss in baulk; Cook, who had the plain ball, following with a miss under the left cushion. Another miss was given by each, and then Roberts failed at a cannon, and Cook missed a losing hazard. The champion now got away with a nicely-played 23, and then each player added 19. Cook followed with 15, in which was a very fine screw loser, and might have made a good break, but in playing his second spot stroke he unfortunately fouled his opponent's ball. The play was then rather slow, until Cook added 36, in which was a good cannon off the top cushion; the manner in which he nursed the balls was beautiful. With the score at 106 to 65, Roberts got in, and in the middle of a break of 20 offered to take £30 to £10. Cook now made six "spots," the largest consecutive number that was scored during the evening; indeed, the small pockets, and the alteration in the position of the spot, seem to have completely spoilt that stroke, and during the second half of the game neither man paid much attention to it. Small scores followed, till the game was called Cook 234, Roberts 187, and then the latter ran up 34, and wanted to take £200 to £100 about his chance. He soon followed this with a well-played 27, commencing with a magnificent losing hazard, though his own ball was right in the jaws of a pocket. Cook again drew away with 88, and the old man having put together 19, he made a break of 24 more, in which was a beautiful screw cannon. The next breaks of importance were a 30 by Roberts and a 32 by Cook, including a pretty loser and a fine cushion cannon. Each then made 28, the champion's score finishing with a failure at the first "spot," and this was succeeded by 20 more a-piece. After a few insignificant breaks, Roberts made a "gallery" 5, which fairly "brought the house down." He struck his ball very hard, "pottod" the red, and cannoned off two cushions; a truly wonderful stroke on such a table, and shortly afterwards making 22, "517 all" was called. Cook gradually drew away again, and with a nice 44 reached 625, when there was an interval of a few minutes.

On re-commencing the match the play was very slow for some time; but Cook kept creeping away, and from 705, scored a beautiful all-round 78, in which was a magnificent thin "loser," which his opponent applauded vigorously. Shortly after this he stuck fast, and hardly made anything, while the champion put together 26, 17, 17, 23, including a superb losing hazard and several runs of about a dozen. When, however, Cook was 899 against 822, he seemed to wake up, and scored a pretty 47, in which were four spot strokes, but it did not improve his position, as Roberts followed with a 62. Four "spots" by Cook helped to make up a break of 35, but the veteran capped this with 39 and 31, in the latter of which contributions were two splendid long "losers" from baulk into the right hand top pocket. Cook still failed to improve his position, and another 39 by the champion produced an offer of "Roberts for a hundred" from one of his backers, so for the first time during the match the old man was favourite, and justly so, as at that time he was playing much better than Cook, and moreover was 1,041 against 1,037. The latter soon got away again with 19 and 31, and at length, with his score at 1,133 against 1,083, he began a break with a sensibly flukey cannon, and ran right out with an incompleted 67, thus winning by 117 points. Roberts seemed bitterly disappointed at his defeat, as (for some reason) he was wonderfully confident; but his friends soon came round him to express their sympathy and compliment him on the grand fight he had made.

That the best man won there can be no doubt, and but for Cook's extreme nervousness the result would have been far more decisive. Roberts's fancy cannons and "gallery" strokes are still truly wonderful; but he does not play his balls with such beautiful strength as Cook employs, and his losing hazards are very inferior to the young champion's. It was a great mistake to make the game 1,200 up instead of 1,000, and a still greater not to commence till such a late hour, as we did not leave the hall till nearly two o'clock on Saturday morning. The new table must be pronounced a failure; it was far too difficult, and many pretty features of the play were lost. Immediately the match was over, John Roberts, jun., challenged Cook for the championship; but we do not fancy he has much chance. If, however, the new style of table continues in use, which we consider doubtful, Bennett will be a terrible thorn in Cook's side, as the spot stroke, the champion's strong point, is practically useless.

EXILED.

A loneness drifting through the night
So sad, I roam;
While harboured under Memory's wing
My longings rearward point their flight,
And softly to my sorrows sing
Of home, dear home.

Then life's first page becomes for me
That holy tome,
Where golden words of joy and rest
Tell what our Father's world should be
And twixt the sobs which heave my breast
I cry for home.

Time's gilded wave may swell and break
In pleasure's foam,
But buzzing bubbles build not joy!
Uprooted loves e'er throb and ache
And change is powerless to destroy
The lack of home.

Borne from the dreary ocean death
Still whispers come;
My soul conceives the bliss unseen
And breathing Hope's extatic breath
Thrills once again with what has been
Her life, her home.

Robert B. Holt.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

[Weather Permitting.]

The North Staffordshire Hounds, *at half-past Eleven.*—Saturday, February 19, at Bridgmere Lodge (Doddington).

The Albrighton Hounds, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Saturday, February 19, at Stretton.

Mr. Meynell Ingram's Hounds, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Saturday, February 19, at Wichnor.

Earl of Coventry's Hounds, *at Eleven.*—Saturday, February 19, at Spring-hill Lodges.

The North Warwickshire Hounds, *at Eleven.*—Monday, February 21, Inkford Brook; Tuesday, February 22, King's Arms, Kenilworth; Thursday, February 24, at Rugby Station; Friday, February 25, Hay Wood.

The South Staffordshire Hounds, *at Eleven.*—Tuesday, February 22, at Aldridge; Friday, February 25th, Fleur-de-lis, Norton.

Quorn (Mr. Chaworth Musters' Hounds), *at Eleven.*—Monday, February 21, at Barkby (11 30); Tuesday, February 22, at Ulverscroft Abbey; Friday, February 25, at Six Hills; Saturday, February 26, Hathern Turn.

BIRTHS.

Aston.—On the 9th inst., at 82, Bloomsbury, the wife of Mr. T. H. Aston, of a son.

Mitford.—On the 9th instant, at Handsworth, the wife of Captain H. R. Mitford, Adjutant Adve. Battn. Staffordshire R.V., of a daughter.

Ratcliffe.—On the 10th instant, at Wolverhampton, the wife of C. W. Ratcliffe, solicitor, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

Burch—Blizard.—On the 14th inst., at the Abbey Church, Pershore, by the Rev. R. E. Bartlett, vicar, Frederick, youngest son of Mr. T. Burch, woolstapler, Pershore, to Elenor Ann, second daughter of Mr. Timothy Blizard.

Pearce—Hodson.—On the 15th instant, at St. Stephen's, Willenhall, by the Rev. Thomas Woodcock Fletcher, M.A., vicar, Robert, youngest son of the late Mr. Richard Motteram Pearce, Gnosall, Staffordshire, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. William Hodson, Willenhall.

DEATHS.

Baugh.—At Wribbenhall, Bewdley, Edward, the eldest son of the late Rev. Edward Baugh, rector of Neen Sollers and Milson, in the county of Salop.

Bullock.—On the 14th inst., at Hawthorn House, Handsworth, Edwin Bullock, Esq., aged 83.

Oakes.—On the 14th inst., Mr. John Oakes, of Lee Bank-road, Edgbaston, aged 74.

Price.—On the 12th instant, Mr. Thomas Price, of Eastham Court, Worcestershire, aged 69.

Shipley.—On the 13th inst., Mr. John Shipley, jeweller, of Caroline-street, Birmingham, aged 32.

Walker.—On the 13th instant, at 21, Lord Mayor's Walk, Monk Bar, York, in his 81st year, John Walker, father of Mr. Charles Walker, of Queen-strret, Wolverhampton.

Watson.—On the 13th inst., Emma, wife of Mr. W. A. Watson, of Charlotte-road, Edgbaston, formerly of Ansley, aged 55.

On Tuesday seven hundred miners belonging to the collieries of the Duke of Bridgwater, at Worsley and Farnworth, near Bolton, struck work for an advance of wages equal to the last reduction.

A fire occurred on Saturday morning in the conservatories of Messrs. Bell and Thorpe, florists, of Stratford-on-Avon. A hothouse, containing a choice collection of rare orchids, &c., valued at £500, was utterly destroyed.

A Wrongful Committal by Magistrates at Alfreton.—The Court of Queen's Bench has heard an appeal from the justices of Alfreton, Derbyshire, who had fined one Mr. Pearson for an assault upon one Mr. Turner, who had come on land to which complainant alleged he was entitled. The justices had fined Pearson 50s. and costs. The Court showed that the magistrates could not exercise summary jurisdiction where a question of title to land arose, as in this case, and the conviction was therefore quashed.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism, Gout, Tic-Doloreux.—Trouble will come at all times, and prevail at every season. Scarcely a week passes without our seeing or hearing of some friend stricken by these agonising maladies. The pain is situated in the joints, muscles, or nerves, whence it may be driven with ease. Foment the part well with warm salt and water, and, after drying the skin, let it be rubbed twice with Holloway's soothing ointment, which should also be rubbed into the neighbouring glands. It is always advisable to take Holloway's pills in these disorders, as they must assist the ointment's action. The pills check fever, purify the blood, and eject all morbid matters engendered by these diseases. [583

Cure of Colds and Coughs by Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—Mr. Giles, Army Schoolmaster, Shorncliffe, writes:—"Having for many years been afflicted with a weak chest, which renders me liable to colds and coughs, I wish to add my testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Locock's Wafers, which I have tried with the greatest success, and which invariably relieve me from the most distressing cough.—(Signed) F. Giles." These Wafers give instant relief of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and Disorders of the Throat and Lungs. They have a pleasant taste. 1s. 1½d. per Box. Sold by all Druggists. [514

LEEDS FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The school of which we give an illustration on this page owes its origin, according to the excellent local Guide of Messrs. Fenteman to Sir W. Sheafield, a priest in the fifth year of King Edward, A.D. 1552, being founded by him for the "education of youths in the learned languages," enlarged by the benevolent John Harrison in 1663, and rebuilt, chiefly by public subscription, in 1852. Free to all boys of the parish for classical learning and mathematics, the school is endowed from the funds vested in 1620 with the Committee of Pious Use, producing an annual income of about £2,700. More than one-half of that sum is appropriated to the Grammar School, and the remainder expended in the reparation of the highways and the relief of the poor.

The curriculum includes English, Latin, Greek, French, and German—the latter taught in the higher forms only—then fitting boys for the University and for professional life. Boys above the second class are allowed to substitute either the scientific or modern course of study for the Greek language and for Latin verses. Those boys (being on the foundation) who receive any instruction beyond the classical teaching of the foundation are required to pay £10 10s. annually. Boys above 14 not on the foundation pay £16 16s. per annum, and boys under fourteen £14 14s.

There are several exhibitions and scholarships. Four exhibitions of £50 each per annum, tenable for four years, are provided for the assistance of boys, who, having attended the school for the four years immediately preceding, quit it for the University of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. One such Exhibitioner is elected after each Midsummer Examination; a preference being given *cæteris paribus* to boys on the foundation. One of these exhibitions was founded by the late Mrs. Mary Beckett and the late Mrs. Elizabeth Beckett, of Meanwood Park, and is called the Beckett Exhibition.

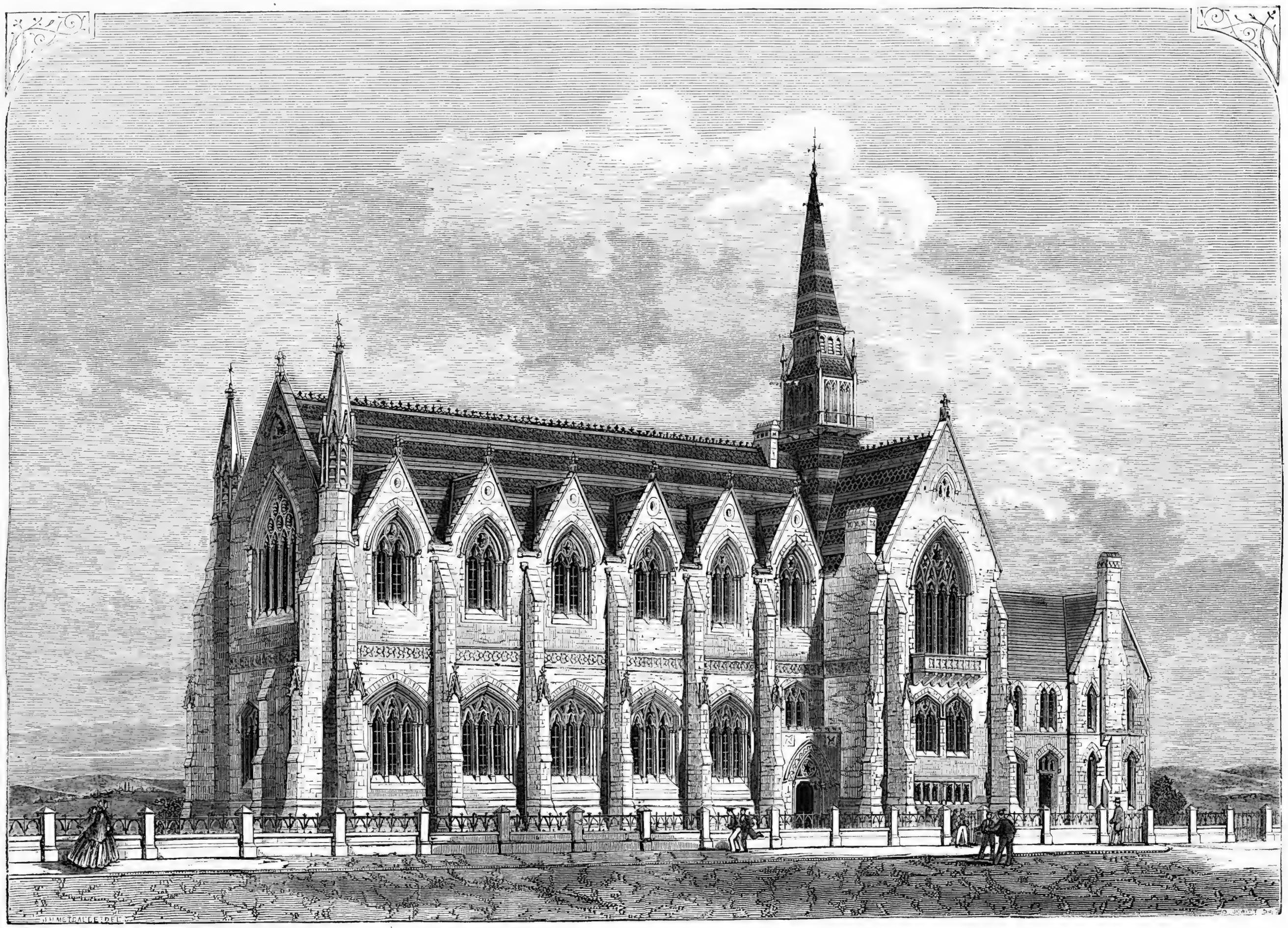
The Hook prizes were founded by the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester. The first (value £5), called the "Hook Theological Prize," for scriptural and theological knowledge. The second (value £3), called the "Hook Composition Prize," for English or Latin composition, as fixed by the Head Master.

The Sharpe prizes were founded by the late Mr. Nathaniel Sharpe, for the encouragement of the study of scientific subjects. Books to the value of £5 to be given to the pupil attending the scientific classes who shall pass the best examination in two branches at least of natural or mechanical science, of which chemistry shall be one. Two prizes of books of the value of £2 10s. each to be given to the boys who, not having attended the regular scientific course, shall pass the best examination in any two subjects of natural or mechanical science. The Hook and the Sharpe prizes cannot be gained by the same pupil.

Boys who have been educated at this School for two years at least preceding the days of examination are eligible to the following scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge: (1). The Lady Elizabeth Hastings' Exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, of the annual value of £75, of which three are vacant every year. These exhibitions are confined to certain schools in Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; each school having the right of sending one candidate for each vacant exhibition. Candidates may offer themselves to be examined in 1st, Classics; 2nd, Mathematics; 3rd, Natural Science; 4th, Modern Languages, Literature, and History; those candidates are elected who after each examination, appear to the Provost and Fellows to be of the greatest merit and fitness. (2). The Milner Sholarships at Magdalene College, Cambridge (value £70 a year), tenable for four years; one such scholarship at least being filled up annually.

In 1856 it was resolved to remove the school to a more healthy spot, and the south-east side of Woodhouse Manor was selected as a site convenient in every respect. The building at St. John's-hill (the first stone of which was laid by Bishop Bickersteth on the 6th of April, 1858,) covers eight acres, commanding a fine open space to the front, and an extensive view of the valley of the Aire and the surrounding country south-west and north. The land was purchased by the St. John's Trust for £3,000, and, together with the school, is vested in the present trustees of the Grammar School. The style of architecture adopted by the architect (Edward M. Barry, Esq., of Westminster,) is Gothic, of the decorated period. The windows are ornamented with small columns and tracery heads. The sides of the schoolrooms display buttresses and dormor windows, and all the roofs are of a high pitch, the slates of various colours with which the roofs are covered, giving a picturesqueness to the building which renders it additionally attractive. It is entirely faced with stone, the plain walling being executed in Potternewton stone, the windows, string-courses, &c., being in stone from the Westwood quarries. The building contains a residence for the head-master and two schoolrooms each 95 feet long and 28 feet wide, lighted by large windows on both sides and at one end, and accommodating 250 boys. There are also lecture rooms and library, cloak rooms, &c.

The school is governed by a Board of Trustees, of which the Rev. the Vicar of Leeds is the chairman. The other trustees are Joseph Mason Tennant, Esq., James Garth Marshall, Esq., George Leather, Esq., Thomas Tennant, Esq., John Ellershaw, Esq., W. Hey, Esq., Edmund Maude, Esq., William Beckett Denison, Esq., Charles Chadwick, Esq., M.D., John Rhodes, Esq., Sir Andrew Fairbairn, John Cooper, Esq., Henry Chorley, Esq., and George Brooke Nelson, Esq. The Rev. G. W. Henderson, D.C.L., late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, is the Head Master; the Rev. E. A. Richardson, M.A., late Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, the Second Master; the Rev. A. Tayler, M.A., Trin. Col., Dublin, the Rev. H. Williams, B.A., Trin. Col., Dublin, the Rev. H. Marriott, M.A., late Fellow of the University, Durnam, Arthur S. Davis, Esq., B.A., late Scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Albert H. Oldknow, Esq., B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, Assistant Masters; T. Fairley, Esq., F.C.S., Scientific Master; A. F. C. Stuhlmann, Esq., Modern Language Master; R. Driver, Esq., Writing Master; Walter Smith, Esq., Drawing Master; and Mr. Oates, late Serjeant 68th Regiment, is the Drill Master.



LEEDS FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Temperature of Coal Mines.—Mr. Hull's paper, read before the Royal Society last week, ought to have considerable interest for the consumers of coal. From experiments made at the Rose Bridge Colliery, near Wigan, the deepest mine in Britain, it appears that at a depth of 808 yards the temperature of the coal is 93½ degrees. It will be readily inferred from this fact that the cost of labour and timber for props must be immensely increased, and the danger augmented. No doubt geologists are right in their belief that below the old red sandstone are inexhaustible beds of coal, but if the temperature increases in the same ratio of 1 degree in every 55 feet, as Mr. Hull's paper implies, it will be necessary to train a race of salamanders to work the mineral.

A Prince's Thankoffering.—Prince Amadeo has lately distinguished himself among Roman Catholic princes by devoutly sending, as a commemoration of his journey to the East and his wife's recovery from her dangerous illness last spring, a magnificent jewel for the decoration of the Shrine of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem. This jewel is a rosary, the work of Signor Castellani, of Rome, and consists of 176 rubies, 70 emeralds, 86 pearls, 6 sapphires, in the centre of which gems is one large pearl. It is said to have cost 80,000 francs.—*Court Register.*

A meeting was held in the Town Hall, Oxford, on Saturday night, in support of the principles advocated by the National Education Union. The Duke of Marlborough presided. There was a large attendance of university graduates (including a few heads of houses), under-graduates, &c. The noble chairman having spoken, resolutions were passed in which it was asserted that the inculcation of Christian truth ought to be an essential feature of education, and that compulsory education would, except in special cases, be inexpedient.

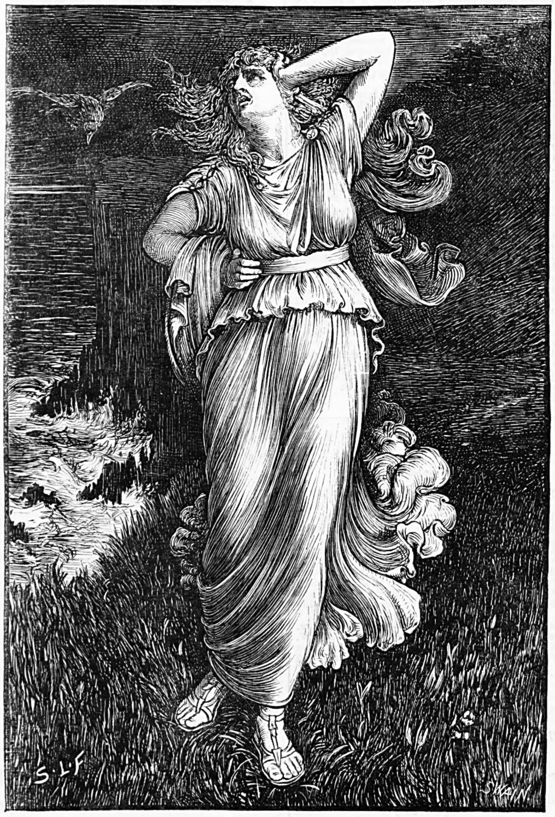
S. L. FILDES.

It is gratifying at all times to be enabled to welcome into the foremost ranks the industrious and patient artist, who has long and faithfully striven for honourable recognition amongst the leading men of his profession. Mr. S. L. Fildes, two of whose works adorn this page, has recently been selected for the post which it was Mr. Thackeray's ambition to fill before he became a novelist himself—viz., illustrator to Charles Dickens. The new work from the pen of the author of "Pickwick" is to be illustrated by Mr. S. L. Fildes, and it is said that it was the artist's picture of the "Night Charges" which obtained for him that distinctive notice. This may be so, but Mr. Fildes has done many a better work than the one alluded to. Those who knew *Once a Week* in the hands of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, will recall works much worthier to have attracted the attention of the author of "Pickwick" than that of the "Night Charges," although this was by no means unworthy of the artist's best efforts. Mr. Fildes is at the present time engaged upon the illustration of Victor Hugo's "L'Homme qui Rit" in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It may be gratifying to the artist to know that Victor Hugo has a high opinion of his work, and is specially (we are told by an intimate friend) pleased with the picture of Dea and the Grinning Man. We suppose Mr. Fildes may now consider his fortune made. We congratulate him upon the honourable position he has achieved.

CASSANDRA.

Our illustration of Cassandra by Mr. S. L. Fildes is a clever piece of figure work, and may be counted amongst the best of his classical studies. The story of Cassandra is a pitiful one, affording a wide scope to the artist, who, in this case, has laboured with wonderful success. She was the beautiful daughter of Priam, King of Troy, in whose reign occurred the celebrated war between the Greeks and Trojans. Cassandra, the daughter of Hecuba, was gifted by the gods with prophecy, which power she used for a long time. At length, however, the maiden displeased Apollo, the god of music and poetry, and from that time she was destined never to be believed again. As soon as the city of Troy was taken by the Grecians, she fled to the sanctuary of Athena. The goddess Athena or Minerva was the patroness of all arts and trades, and the protectress of females. When the unlucky Cassandra fled to the sanctuary of Athena for safety, she was torn violently thence by Ajax the Lesser, and then it was she sang alone

"To woods, and waves, and passing winds her song."



"Cassandra, erst Apollo's dearest rose,
The daughter of a king, now sings alone,
To woods, and waves, and passing winds her song."

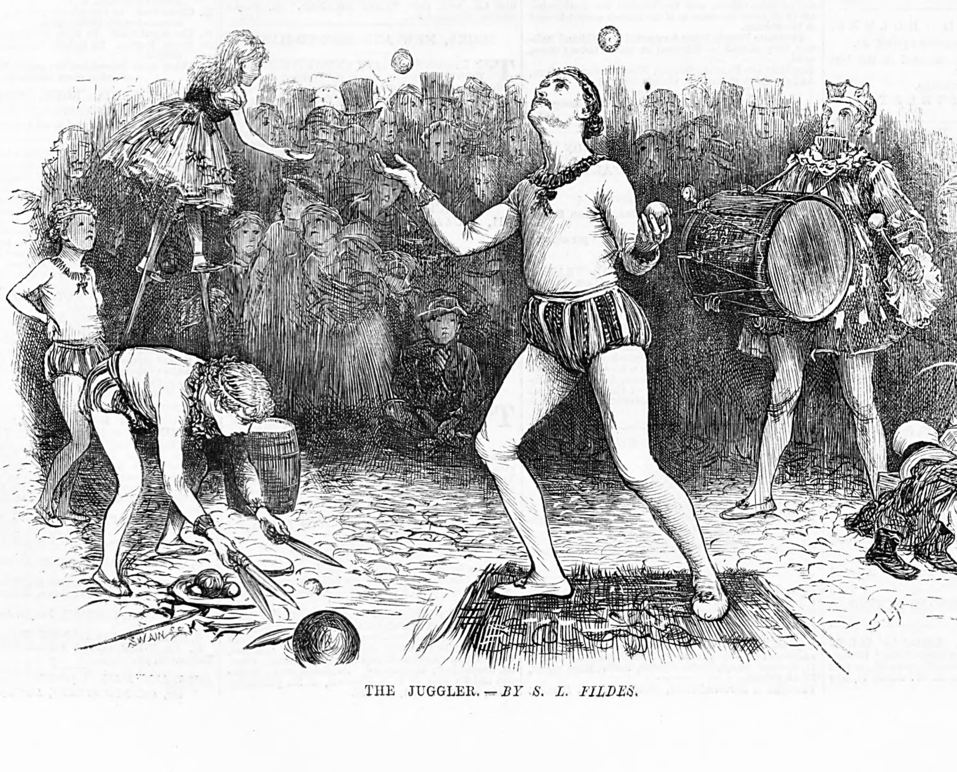
THE JUGGLER.

They are vagabonds, there can be no two opinions about that: the police say so, and an Act of Parliament (is it obsolete yet?) affirms it. "Players and Vagabonds"—so run the words of the Act, prohibiting the performance in the streets of such as these depicted in our illustration. Yet you cannot choose but drop a penny in the bowl as the child hands it round. Life is *so* real, *so* earnest, with the mimes who pitch their carpet up some narrow court, or at a street corner. You, Melibœus, may be in your study, getting up that speech on the currency question, which is to make you famous in oratory; or may be you are translating Virgil for the benefit of a remote and unsympathising posterity; when you become sensible that a crowd has gathered in front of your door in the fashionable square, and that the preliminary too-tooing of the gentleman in motley and a pasteboard crown is but the prelude, the overture as it were, to a vigorous fantasia upon drum and Pan's-pipes. The audience being ranged in a circle by the strenuous efforts of one of the troupe, who, with a huge ball pendent from a rope, does immense execution amongst intruding juveniles, who *will* stand within its fatal range, the instrumentalist strikes up a lively air, and the performance begins with "ground and lofty tumbling." Then there is a dance by the little fair-haired maiden on stilts, and then comes the principal part of the entertainment, the juggling. The well-made athlete, with the fillet of red ribbon round his head to prevent the long shiny locks falling over his eyes; with the crimson ruching round his neck, and his loins girt in a striped garment—the juggler, with the pale, cadaverous face, full of care and anxious expectation,—for upon the receipts depends to-night's supper for himself and colleague and the three children;—the acrobat in the tight-fitting linen pantaloons and guernsey vest begins his performance, intently watched by the audience. Whilst he is doing the ball trick (which you, my dear sir, with all your learning, could no more accomplish than you could fly), the eldest boy is selecting the knives, plates, and stick for the next feat, the little girl upon stilts is going round for contributions, and the youngest lad is gazing admiringly at his father, whose whole thoughts are now directed to the manipulation of the bronze globes, which his "mate" is also steadfastly observing. In a heap, near the drummer, lie the ordinary habiliments of the company—the white hat with a crape round it (the hat is a story of itself), the men's boots, coats, and the box in which the "properties" are conveyed from street to street, and into which a small boy is curiously peeping. Observe how eagerly the audience watch each revolution of the balls, and how those two children, one with a baby in her arms, gaze at the little stilt dancer! They are thinking how fine it would be were they in her place—to be dressed in a white muslin frock, to wear a glittering wreath, to dance before all the people day after day, and to go round for the money! Nothing, they think, could be more delightful—to be a real lady would be not be half so nice! Let them enjoy the illusion whilst they may. They are the poorest of the poor; but we would as soon think of dissuading Miss Florence and Master Horace from their belief in the infallibility of clown, and pantaloon, and harlequin, and rob them of their faith in the existence of Fairies as seen in the pantomimes, as controvert the opinion of little ragged Meg and dirty-faced Sue that the young *danseuse* passes her days and nights in the splendid costume which has dazzled their eyes in the street!

We are painfully conscious of the heterodoxy of these sentiments; we are aware that they are opposed to everything that is right and proper; but we cannot help it. It is Mr. Dickens who is to blame for the existence of much of this kind of feeling. Why did that gentleman initiate us into the mysteries of the lives of such people? Why did he raise Messrs. Short and Codlin into notorieties in whom we all take as much interest as we do in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the "Dodger's" mythical friend the Vice-President of the House of Commons? And why did the author of "The Old Curiosity Shop" make little Nell, that personification of purity and all goodness and truth, travel about the country, from race-course to town, first, with "a low Punch," as Mrs. Jarley very properly called it, and then with that estimable lady's exhibition of wax-work, upon seeing which, Miss Monflathers sternly rebuked the proprietress for daring to include Lord Byron amongst her collection; "observing that his lordship had held certain opinions quite incompatible with wax-work honours." It was the author of "Pickwick," the gentleman whom Midlanders were proud to have as the President of their Institution last year, who has idealised the show-folk; upon him let the blame fall!

A petition against the Contageous Diseases Acts of 1866 and 1869, praying that the said obnoxious acts may, with all possible speed, be repealed, has been signed by 2,164 ladies of Stockton, and presented to the House of Commons.

Amusements in the Last Century.—The following extract from a handbill of Bartholomew Fair in 1700 is worth recording, as furnishing something of a parallel between the public taste of that period and the present: "You will see a wonderful girl of ten years of age, who walks backwards upon the sloping rope driving a wheelbarrow behind her; also you will see the great Italian Master, who not only passes all that has yet been seen upon the low rope, but he dances without a pole upon the head of a mast as high as the booth will permit, and afterwards stands upon his head on the same. You will also be entertained with the merry conceits of an Italian scaramouch, who dances on the rope with two children and a dog in a wheelbarrow, and a duck on his head."



THE JUGGLER.—*BY S. L. FILDES.*

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.
Under the Management of Mr. M. H. Simpson.

Last Six Nights of Dion Boucicault's Great Drama,
"THE COLLEEN BAWN."
To conclude with the wonderful Pantomime,
"BLUE BEARD,"
The most magnificent Spectacle ever presented in this Theatre.
The wonderful Elephant, Ostriches, and grand Procession.
New Scenery, Dresses, and Properties.
Every Evening at Seven o'clock.

Seats may be secured by letter, or personal application to Mr. Charles Humphreys. Box Office Open from Eleven until Three. [462

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. James Rodgers.

Unparalleled Success of the Great PANTOMIME, "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; or HARLEQUIN BOY BLUE, and THE FAIRIES OF THE GLOW-WORM DELL," by Mr. CHARLES DALY. The beautiful DRESSES designed by Mrs. JAMES RODGERS. The Magnificent SCENERY by Mr. R. M. HYDE; COLUMBINE, Miss LILLY DAVIS; HARLEQUIN, Mr. C. ASH; and the Great CLOWN of CLOWNS, HARRY HEMMING. The whole produced under the personal direction of Mr. James Rodgers.

MORNING PERFORMANCE, Every Thursday, at Two p.m.

Places can be secured at the Box Office, from Eleven till Three; and by Letters, Telegrams, and Post Office Orders, by Mr. C. Tucker, Box Office.

Carriages ordered at 10.45. [521

THE BIRMINGHAM CONCERT HALL,
COLESHILL STREET.
J. JUDD and Co., Proprietors.

THIS EVENING, and during the Week,
NOVELTIES IN RAPID SUCCESSION.
The New and Very Laughable Ballet, entitled—
"MAD AS A MARCH HARE!"

The majority of proprietors of theatres and concert halls indulge to a great extent in the wonderful success of everything brought out, whether it is a success or not. If any one will take the trouble to enquire of some of the numerous visitors to this favourite place of amusement, whether the Laughable Ballet brought out last night, and entitled "Mad as a March Hare," was a success or not, they will inform you that it was such an immense hit that the audience insisted on the Company playing the principal part over again.

In addition to the above, a very powerful Company of first-class Artists, Dancers, &c., including Miss NELLY MOON.

On Saturday Evening Next, the TROUPE of ORIENTAL INDIANS, in their wonderful Mid-air Performance on the High Rope.

Doors Open Every Evening at half-past Six. Commence at Seven o'clock. [552

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE,
PATRONISED BY
ROYALTY AND THE NOBILITY OF GREAT BRITAIN,
Will commence, for a short Season, in the
CURZON HALL, SUFFOLK STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
THURSDAY, MARCH 3rd.

Mr. Charles Hengler deems a lengthy announcement of his Establishment unnecessary. The unprecedented Patronage bestowed upon it in every large City and Town is a sufficient guarantee that this Cirque Variété stands pre-eminent.

Mr. C. H. refers with pride to the great success of his two previous visits to Birmingham, and his Patrons may be assured that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a renewal of their Patronage.

Names of Artists and other particulars will be duly announced. [595

GARRATT AND HOLMES,
PLUMBERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, &c.
Every description of Repairs executed in the best manner.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED,
13, WOOD STREET,
[593

INDIGESTION. — The Medical Profession adopt MORSON'S Preparation of PEPSINE as the true remedy.—Sold in bottles and boxes from 2s., by all Pharmaceutical Chemists and the Manufacturers, Thomas Morson and Son, 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. [421

WRECK OF THE "SPINDRIFT."

100 Pieces of 32in. Gray CALICO, heavy 2½d., 3½d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard.

500 Pieces of 30in. Heavy Gray DRILL, 15lb. weight, 4½d. and 5d. per yard.

1,000 RUGS, CARRIAGE RUGS, HORSE RUGS, and RAILWAY RUGS, 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. each.

36in. Fine White CALICO, at 3d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard.

Common White CALICO, 56in. wide, 3½d. per yard.
White Imitation IRISH LINEN, 33in., 3½d. per yard.
22in. COTTON CHECKS, 4d. per yard.
Striped GINGHAM, 25in., 3½ per yard.
Black and Scarlet BROAD CLOTH, 3s. per yard, all wool.
24in. Striped GINGHAM, 2½d. per yard.
250 Large Printed SHAWLS, Cashmere, 1¾d. yard, 1s. 3d. each.
Best All-wove Fancy SHIRTINGS, full width, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per yard.
Large size HEARTH RUGS, very durable, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. each.
50 Sets of fine Cut DECANTERS, 11s. 6d. set. Cut CLARET BOTTLES, 5s. each.
BLANKETS, White, Red, Green, Blue, Brown, and Gray, from 6s. 6d. pair.
Lot of Single BLANKETS, all Colours, at 1s. 9d. per lb.
8-in. SCISSORS, 2d. pair. CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. 3d. dozen.
Brown BLANKETS, 3s. 3d. pair.
15,000 Yards of Scotch and Yorkshire All-wool TROUSERING, 2s. yard, to pick.

AT G. ORAM'S, 124, BROAD STREET,
[576

NEWSPAPER PRESS. Edited by ALEXANDER ANDREWS, Author of the "History of British Journalism," &c. Monthly, price 3d., or post free for 4s. per annum, from E. W. Allen, 11, Ave Maria-lane, London.

WELL-ARRANGED HOTEL,
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, COMMANDING A FINE VIEW OF THE CHANNEL,
FACING A PIER, AND ADJOINING A RAILWAY STATION.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER and DANIEL are instructed to LET, with possession on the 25th March next, a most desirably-situated HOTEL, standing in its own grounds, and combining many advantages, and to which are attached the refreshment rooms adjoining the station.

The House is furnished with modern furniture, which can be taken or not, at the option of the in-coming tenant.

The capital required to work the concern would be about £800.

For all particulars apply to Messrs. Alexander and Daniel, 49, Broad Street, Bristol. [588

FURNITURE, CAPITAL HENRY RIFLE, HARMONIUM, PLATED ARTICLES, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER and DANIEL will SELL by AUCTION, at their spacious Saleroom, 49, Broad Street, Bristol, on THURSDAY, February 24, 1870, a quantity of excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; comprising several elegant drawing-room suites, in crimson reppe and green damask; large settee, in morocco, admirably suited for a billiard or smoking-room; mahogany and other bedsteads, walnut chiffonnieres, wardrobes, mahogany and walnut marble-top washstands, dressing tables and glasses to match, mahogany and walnut loo, occasional, Pembroke, and other tables; gilt chimney glasses, feather beds, easy chairs, whatnots, a quantity of plated forks and spoons, an excellent toned 5-octave harmonium, a splendid and new Henry rifle, sighted for 1,200 yards; also a quantity of jewellery and watches, chains, &c. The Sale will commence at Twelve o'clock. [587

RE MICHELSON,
Of the UPPER PRIORY, Birmingham,
WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMAN.

MR. H. COURT begs to announce his instructions from the Trade Assignees to SELL by AUCTION, at the Rooms, 31, Paradise Street, Birmingham, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, February 16 and 17, commencing at Eleven o'clock (the Premises in the Priory not being suited to a Sale by Auction), the whole of the very superior STOCK of WOOLLEN GOODS, comprising Fancy Angola, Mixed and Fancy Check Tweeds, All-wool Meltons, Oxford and W. E. Does Beavers, A. W. Witneys, W. E. Black Broads, Linings, Kersey, Mohair Cord, &c.; Copying Press, Iron Safe, and other Effects.

Catalogues in due course, at the Offices of Messrs. Hodgson and Son, Solicitors, Waterloo Street; Mr. W. N. Fisher, Accountant, Colmore Row; and the Offices of the Auctioneer, 13, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham. [579

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
OPENING OF NEW
RECEIVING AND GENERAL ENQUIRY OFFICE IN BIRMINGHAM.

The Public are informed that a New Office for the receipt of PARCELS and GOODS to be forwarded by their Route, has been Opened by the Midland Railway Company, at

No. 1, GEORGE STREET, PARADE,

Where Parcels and Goods will be received for Conveyance to London, Manchester, Liverpool, and most parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the Continent.

The following is a List of the Company's Receiving Offices in Birmingham :—
*31, New Street, opposite the Exchange.
*40½, Snow Hill, nearly opposite Great Charles Street.
*44, Hall Street, within 2 doors of Gt. Hampton Street.
*1, George Street, Parade.
Crouch's, 32, Paradise Street.
Mr. Bower's, Excursion Office, 47, Worcester Street.
Mr. Knowles,' Grocer, Broad Street.
Mr. Graham's Tobacconist, Horse Fair.
Mr. Guymer's, Tobacconist, 101, Digbeth.
Mr. Harvey's, Money Order Office, 30, Aston Street.
Mr. Horton's, Chemist, 38, Newtown Row.
Mr. Coomb's, Tea Dealer, Summer Lane.

The Offices marked thus * are General Inquiry Offices, and receive Articles for Conveyance by Goods Trains, as well as light Parcels to be forwarded by Passenger Trains. Passenger Train Parcels only are received at the other Offices.

No Booking Fees are charged for Parcels taken to any of these Offices, and the charges for conveyance are in all cases the same as if the Parcels were delivered at the Station.

To ensure Parcels being forwarded by Midland Railway, they should be delivered at one of these Offices, or at
The Midland Parcels Office, New Street Station,
And should in all cases be plainly directed
Per "*MIDLAD RAILWAY.*"
JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.
Derby, Feb., 1870. [589

TWELFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE IRONMONGER and METAL TRADES' ADVERTISER :
A Monthly Trade Journal.

Published for the Proprietors at 44a, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Subscription—Seven Shillings and Sixpence per annum, post free.

"THE IRONMONGER and METAL TRADES' ADVERTISER" is published on the Last Day of every Month, and regularly supplied direct to the Members of the Trade in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, and all the principal seats of foreign commerce.

It is extensively adopted as a means of communication between the producers and the distributors of the various articles to be found on and about the counter of the Ironmonger. By combining information indispensable to the trade generally, with a literature specially suited to the pursuits of its members, this "Trade Circular" possesses all the utility of the "Commercial Journal," and the influence and interest of a high-class Literary Magazine.

THE COURT REGISTER
AND
GAZETTE OF FASHION.

Published on the 1st of every Month. Price, Seven Shillings per annum, Post Free.

Offices: 43, RUPERT STREET, St. James's, London.

SHIELDS DAILY NEWS.—The largest, cheapest, and best Halfpenny Provincial Daily Newspaper in England; containing the latest by telegraph of Home and Foreign Intelligence, Markets, Shipping, &c. Advertisements, from one to six lines, sixpence for each insertion, and one penny per line additional for any number of lines above six.—Offices, 11, Howard Street, North Shields, and 7, King Street, South Shields.

Circulates in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham.

I BEG TO RETURN MY SINCERE THANKS TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE KIND SUPPORT WITH WHICH I HAVE BEEN FAVOURED FOR THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS.

THE LARGE INCREASE OF MY BUSINESS HAVING RENDERED THE ASSISTANCE OF A PARTNER DESIRABLE, I HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT I HAVE TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP MR. JOHN NORTON, WHO HAS HAD MOST EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN THE EXECUTION OF FURNISHING ORDERS, AND HAS FOR SOME YEARS PAST FILLED THE POSITION OF MANAGER AND DESIGNER IN THE CABINET FURNITURE DEPARTMENT AT MESSRS. CHAMBERLAIN, KING, AND JONES'S, OF THIS TOWN.

MR. NORTON'S PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC KNOWLEDGE, SUPPLEMENTED BY THE RESOURCES OF MY MANUFACTORY, WILL, I TRUST, BE AN ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE THAT ALL ORDERS ENTRUSTED TO THE NEW FIRM WILL BE EXECUTED IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

I AM,
YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT,
GEORGE MARRIS.

26, 27, 28, BULL STREET.
MANUFACTORY, COACH YARD,
BIRMINGHAM. [574

JOHNSON AND CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.
Manufactory and Show Rooms:—
CROWN WORKS, 81, LICHFIELD STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [592

MAPPLEBECK and LOWE'S Stove Grate Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Kitchen Ranges, Hot Air Stoves, Marble, Enamelled Slate, Iron, and other Chimney Pieces, Fenders, and Fire-irons, Smoke Jacks, new pattern Dog Grates, &c. [586

IF the Scamping Thief who Purchased a Three-halfpenny Packet of Envelopes, and Stole a Sheet of Receipt Stamps from the window of W. Willey, Stationer, Union Passage, will call again, another sheet has been provided, and hangs in the same place. [583

PERKS AND JONES,
WHOLESALE TEA MERCHANTS,
MARKET HALL PASSAGE, HIGH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [585

LIVERY BUTTONS.—Order your Livery Crest, and Monogram BUTTONS from PIGOTT and Co., with their "FAST SHANKS," St. Paul's Square, Birmingham. [557

BOOKS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

THE Largest Stock of STANDARD SECOND-HAND BOOKS on sale in the Midland Counties, including Shaw's Staffordshire, Dugdale's Warwickshire, &c. Polyglot, Foreign, and English Bibles; the principal Theological Writers; Natural History, by Audubon, Bewick, Jardine, Lowe, Morris, Murchison, Owen, &c.; Fine Arts, Ruskin's Painters, &c. Architecture, Engineering, Coins, History, Poetry, Shakespeariana in great variety, &c. Catalogues free.

All the important NEW WORKS, with the usual discount.

BOOKS BOUGHT OR EXCHANGED.

SACKETT AND EDMONDS,
11, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
Established 1828. [546

Monthly. Price One Shilling. Post Free 13 Stamps.

LE BEAU MONDE.—First-class Magazine of Parisian Fashions, with four beautifully-coloured Plates and a sheet of Embroidery and Patterns. Full account of the Drama, Music, and Fine Arts for the Month. Yearly Subscription 12s., post free from the Office: 1, Racquet Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.; W. Kent & Co., Paternoster Row; and all Booksellers. 411

PUBLISHED JANUARY 1st, 1870.

THE UNIVERSAL PORTFOLIO PAD CALENDAR and TRADES DIRECTORY
for 1870.
Price One Shilling.

The most useful Calendar published, showing at a glance the Day of the Month, the Christian and Jewish Year, Lunar Changes, Eclipses, Ironmaster's Meetings, Fire Insurance, and Dividends due, and other information of great use to all classes of the community.

JOHN H. TREWOLLA,
PUBLISHER,
36, *CANNON STREET.*

Orders by post promptly attended to. Trewolla's Maps of London, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Glasgow, and Birmingham in sections are being prepared. [526

THE BEDFORD TIMES and BEDFORDSHIRE INDEPENDENT. Established 1845. A first-class Conservative Journal, extensively circulated throughout Bedfordshire and the adjoining Counties, being a very excellent medium for Advertising. Price, 3d. unstamped; 4d. stamped. Published every Saturday and Tuesday, by C. F. Timacus, at his publishing office, 90, High Street, Bedford.

Every Saturday, Price 3d.

THE LADY'S OWN PAPER,
AN
ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL,
Containing News of the Week, Tales and Sketches, London and Paris Fashions, Music and the Drama, Patterns, and the Requirements of the House.

Of all Booksellers, and at all Railway Stations; or, direct from the Publishers,
E. MARLBOROUGH & CO.,
AVE MARIA LANE,
LONDON. [464

THE PUBLISHERS HAVE NOW READY,
Price 2s. 6d.
A
CLOTH READING CASE,
FOR
The Illustrated Midland News.
Subscribers and the Trade can be Supplied
AT THE
PUBLISHING OFFICE.

NOW READY, PRICE 1s.

THE EDUCATIONAL CALENDAR AND SCHOLASTIC YEAR BOOK FOR 1870,
Containing all the General Information usually published in Almanacks.

A MEMORANDUM DIARY.

A mass of Intelligence respecting the Universities, Public Schools, and every class of Educational Institutions throughout the country.

Also, a comprehensive and
CLASSIFIED LIST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Birmingham: The Educational Trading Company, Limited, 29 and 30, Union Street.
556] JOHN KEMPSTER, Manager.

EDWARD GEORGE CORNS,

BOOKBINDER and Printer, Upholsterers' Pocket Book Gilder and Arming Press Blocker, Market Hall Passage (opposite the Market Hall), High Street, Birmingham. N.B.—Binding for Chairs; Shelving Leather for Bookcases; Tables Laid and Embossed or Gilt; Pocket Books, Jewellers' Cases, and Satins Gilt. Blocking done on the shortest notice. [566

THE PARLOUR LIBRARY.
SHILLING SERIES.

The following Works, forming the first portion of the Shilling Series of the Parlour Library, are now ready:—

1. Lady Goodchild's Fairy Ring: a Collection of Fairy Tales. Superbly Illustrated.
2. Cynthia Thorold: a Novel. By the Author of "Whitefriars."
3. Leonard Harlowe; or the Game of Life.
4. Blow Hot, Blow Cold: a Love Story. By Augustus Mayhew.
5. The Round of Wrong: a Novel. By Edmond About.
6. Recollections of an Irish Police Magistrate. By Lieut-Col. H. R. Addison.
7. Autobiography of a French Detective. Edited by Sir C. F. L. Wraxall, Bart.
8. Something to Laugh at. Numerous Grotesque Illustrations.
9. The Funny Fellow: a Book for the Merry and Wise of all Ages and Climes. Hundreds of Comic Illustrations.
10 ck Diminy the Jockey. By J. C. Collins ("Priam"). Author of "Sackville Chase," &c.
11. Make Your Game. By G. A. Sala. Illustrated by W. M'Connel.
12. The Greek Brigand; or the King of the Mountains. Illustrated by Gustave Doré.
13. Hunted to Death: a Tale of Love and Adventure. By W. S. Hayward.
14. The Chain of Destiny: a Novel. By Vane St. John.
15. Memoirs of a Lady-in-Waiting. By Mrs. F. Aylmer.
16. Which Wins—Love or Money? a Novel. By the Author of "Whitefriars."
17. The Rev. Alfred Holblush and his Curacies. By Percy Fitzgerald, M.A.
18. Clever Jack; or the Adventures of a Donkey. Numerous superb Illustrations.
19. The Night Mail. By Percy Fitzgerald, M.A.
20. Storm Beaten. By Robert Buchanan and Charles Gibbon.

⁂ Other most interesting Copyright Volumes will be added at short intervals.

London: WARD, LOCK, AND TYLER,
PATERNOSTER ROW.
Sold by all Booksellers and at all Railway Bookstalls.

BUENOS AYRES GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE.—Translation.—We, the undersigned, at the request of Messrs. Jas. C. Thompson and Co., certify that the Iron Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Son, London, of which these gentlemen are agents, were exposed for several hours to the fire that took place in the offices of the National Government on the evening of the 26th instant; that in our presence they were easily opened with their respective keys: that the moneys and important documents they contained were found in perfect order; and that these safes are now in use in the National Treasury Office.—Buenos Ayres, 31st July, 1867.

(Signeo) J. M. DRAGO, Treasurer of the National Government.
JOSE TOMAS ROJO.
JUAN M. ALVAREZ.

A true copy.—A. M. Bell.

A large assortment of these SAFES may be inspected, and lists of prices obtained, at CHUBB and SON'S, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 68, Cross-street, Manchester; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; and Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton. [417

THE EUROPEAN MAIL.

COLONIAL & FOREIGN ADVERTISING,
Thorough and Economical, reaching Merchants, Traders, Official People and the Public generally throughout the World, by Eight Special Papers, of established repute, and of the greatest excellence, for each of the following great areas of the Globe:—

A, for the WEST INDIES, Central America, Chili, Peru, &c.
B, for SOUTH AFRICA, St. Helena, Ascension, &c.
C, for NORTH AMERICA, the United States, Canadian Dominion, British America, Cuba, Mexico, &c.
D, for THE BRAZILS and River Plate, Azores, &c.
E, for CHINA, JAPAN, Ceylon, Penang, Malaya, Singapore, Siam, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Philippines, &c.
F, for INDIA, BURMAH, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, &c.
G, for AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.
K, for WEST COAST OF AFRICA, Madeira, Teneriffe, &c.

EUROPEAN MAIL OFFICE:—Colonial Buildings, 44a, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. [93

SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS,
AND
LUNCHEON BAR,
UNION PASSAGE. [525

BIRMINGHAM.

THE NEW
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
(Snow Hill Station.)

"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three kingdoms."—*The Field*, July 31. [405

MARY ANN DARE,
The Shakespeare
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Good Stabling and Lock-up Coach Houses.
Cars, Phætons, &c. [449

THE ST. JAMES' LUNCHEON STORES, 105, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM, five Doors from the New Midland Bank. Chops, Steaks, &c. at five minutes' notice. Choice Foreign Wines and Cigars, Burton Ales and Dublin Stout. T. HANSON; and at the CORNER STORES, UNION PASSAGE. [437

TRADE MARK

M. J. ROTHSCHILD,
Midland
WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Wholesale and for Exportation,
15, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [455

JOHN BRYCE AND Co.

Finest Pale Cognac, 28s. Best London Gin, 13s. 4d.
Old Jamaica Rum, 17s. Old Irish or Scotch Whisky, 18s.
Jersey Brandy, 17s. per gallon.
Sherries 24s. 30s. 36s. to 60s. Ports 26s. 32s. 38s. 42s. to 72s.
Champagnes 42s. 54s. 66s. 78s.
Clarets 12s. 16s. 20s. 24s. to 68s. Sparkling Hock, 66s.
Moselle 60s. per dozen.

44, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [463

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for COUGHS and difficulty of breathing in ASTHMA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Important remedy in cases of INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

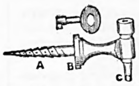
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A certain remedy for relieving the IRRITATION of the BRONCHIAL TUBES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Which are daily recommended by the Faculty. testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be seen. Sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d. and tins, 2s. 9d.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.—The great remedy for these disorders in children and adults can now be administered in the form of a purely vegetable sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective. Sold in tins, 1s, 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c. [534

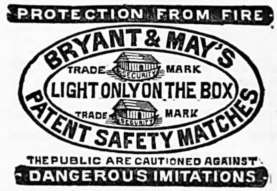
DON'T WASTE YOUR BEER.



ATLEE AND SON'S Patent Safety Burton Screw Beer Taps.

The Best and Cheapest, to Screw through the Cork.

No Sediment Disturbed. No Taps Spoiled by Hammering. Sold by all Ironmongers. [570



[410

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS.—Established 1810.—The Midland Counties Remedy. LOVEITT'S CELEBRATED COUGH TINCTURE, a safe and certain Cure for all Diseases of the Chest and Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., &c. Prepared only by Thomas Loveitt, Family Chemist, High Street, and Broadgate, Coventry. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, in Bottles, 13½d. and 2s. 9d. each, stamp included. Wholesale Agents: W. Edwards, 68, Old Change, London; Messrs. Wyleys and Brown, Coventry. Agent for Leamington: Mr. H. Nuttall, Chemist, Lower Parade, Birmingham, C. Britten (late Winnall), 78, High Street. N.B.—There is a great saving by taking the large size. [506

CHRISTIAN'S PATE DE LICHEN, in the form of Lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling and dryness in the throat usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventive of the above complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium, it may be given to children as well as adults. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Manufactured only at CHRISTIAN'S, New Street, Birmingham. [408

THE BIRMINGHAM GENERAL WOOLLEN CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
41, *NEW STREET.*

THOMAS HOLROYD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN DRAPER.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CLOTHS FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
BILLIARD, BAGATELLE, CABINET, AND GREY AND BLACK COFFIN CLOTHS.
Patterns Post Free. *Cards Prepared for Merchant Tailors.* [498

DIVIDENDS 10 TO 20 PER CENT.
For Safe and Profitable Investments,
Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR *(Post Free).*
(THE FEBRUARY NUMBER NOW READY.)
It contains all the best-paying and safest Stock and Share Investments of the day.
SHAREHOLDERS, INVESTORS, TRUSTEES, CAPITALISTS,
Will find the above Investment Circular a safe, valuable, and reliable Guide.

Messrs. SHARP & CO., Stock and Share Brokers, 33, Poultry, London, E.C. (Established 1852).
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C. [419

COLLETT AND COMPANY'S TEAS are the Best.—131 and 132, MOOR STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [402

JOHN HUBAND AND CO.,
WHOLESALE HABERDASHERS,
21A, UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM. [466

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
227, *GRAY'S INN ROAD, and MITRE STREET,*
LONDON.

Physician—Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 49, Dover Street, Piccadilly.

Free letters are available for necessitous applicants.
Number of patients under treatment, 1,000 weekly.
420] THOMAS ROBINSON, *Hon. Sec.*

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

MASON'S CELEBRATED RUSKS, for INFANTS and INVALIDS, prepared under his own personal superintendence from the finest Wheaten Flour, are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession as the best Farinaceous Food yet produced, and being light, nutritious, and easily digested, are admirably suited for Infants and Invalids.
Delivered to any part of the Town and Suburbs.

RICHARD MASON,
22, CHURCH STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [507

REGENT HOTEL, LEAMINGTON.—Replete with every accommodation, being a first-class Family and Hunting Establishment. Flys meet every train and omnibus to and from the G. W. and L. & N. W. Railway Station. Families supplied with first-class Wines and Spirits at reasonable prices. Posting. L. BISHOP, *Proprietor.* [444

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

THIS PAPER will be Delivered in any Part of Birmingham if ordered of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS, 33, Union Street. [439

W. PONTING, Worcester, begs to offer to the notice of Families one of the largest, best, and cheapest stocks of Grocery, Provisions, Wines, and Spirits, in the Midland districts. [524

MR. JOHN ARTHUR, The Library, South Parade, Leamington, supplies the ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS, and will deliver it regularly to subscribers.

PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFIN COMPANY LIMITED.

Coffins of the SARCOPHAGUS DESIGN, with Coped Lids, as recommended by the ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and now so much used, can be despatched at a few minutes' notice.

Prices and particulars sent, post free, from the Offices of the Company,
158, *GREAT CHARLES STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM. [503

GREENHOUSES can now be Produced by a judicious combination of WOOD, IRON, and GLASS, for the fabulously low sum of £5.—For particulars, send stamp to T. H. P. Dennis and Company, Anchor Works, Chelmsford. [517

WILLIAM WOODWARD, GENERAL STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER, Back of 12, NEW MEETING STREET, (Opposite Bull Street), BIRMINGHAM. [432

All Orders executed in the first style of workmanship.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, AND NEURALGIA,

THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; a few doses will cure all incipient cases. Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne renders it of vital importance that the public should obtain the *genuine*, which is now sold under the protection of Government authorising a stamp bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which none is genuine. See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the *Times*, July 16, 1864. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.—Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. [474

CITY PIANOFORTE COMPANY (Established for the Manufacture of none but first-class Instruments).—It would be well for the Trade to inspect before giving further orders. The best of Wood and Workmanship. Circular and list of prices, on application to their New Factory, 72, Belmont Street and Belmont Yard, Chalk Farm Road, London, N.W. [572

THE "LONDON."

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.
Wines, Spirits, Luncheons, Coffee, &c., &c.
SUPPERS TILL MIDNIGHT.
EDMUND STREET (exactly opposite the back of the Town Hall). [535

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

RED HORSE HOTEL. Known to Americans as "Washington Irving's" Hotel. Proprietor W. Lowry. [441

CHARLES RIMMER,
Manufacturer of
SEWING NEEDLES, SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS, &c.
PRIORY STREET, ALCESTER. [483

BARLEY MOW, STUDLEY.

HOME BREWED ALES of the choicest quality and in splendid condition.
Barley Mow Commercial Hotel,
STUDLEY, WARWICKSHIRE.
484] *J. FLETCHER, Proprietor.*

C. MASON COLLINS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
22, CROSS, WORCESTER. [530

FINE ARTS.—Noblemen and gentlemen wishing their Oil Paintings Cleaned, Restored, or Valued, should consult Mr. A. W. SHARP, 7, York Terrace, York Road, Upper Holloway, London, who will also be glad to give his experienced advice in the Purchase of Pictures. Instruction in Landscape and Marine Painting. Terms, according to distance from London. [412

CURTIS & CURTIS,
TAILORS,
OF 30, BULL ST. AND
Exchange Buildings,
NEW ST., Birmingham.
Special Premises
FOR
JUVENILE CLOTHING
29, BULL ST.

[459

PARIS.—LAND.—Estate and Commercial Agency, 8, Place de la Madeleine, conducted by Mr. de Bernardy, Foreign Law Agent, Established 1835. The only English and International Office of Agency in the French Capital.—References in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and London. [510

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON, Mr. JOHN H. HAWLEY, Principal, (author of "Senior English Composition," "Junior English Composition," "A First Book of English Grammar," &c.,) assisted by four resident Classical, French, and other Masters. Drilling by a Drill Sergeant. Mr. Hawley's Pupils have taken first and second class Certificates at the Oxford Middle Class Examinations; have been successful in the Civil Service and the Preliminary Law Examinations; and have obtained Government Prizes for Drawing. A good Cricket Field and Swimming Baths near the School.—Terms moderate, and inclusive if preferred. Numerous references in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. Prospectuses on application. [450

COPYING INK, ORDINARY WRITING, RED and BLUE INKS, at MAHER'S Ink Manufactory, 108A, New Street, Birmingham.

These Inks are free from sediment and warranted *durable* colours. [447

MAPPLEBECK and LOWE'S Stove Grate Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Kitchen Ranges, Hot Air Stoves, Marble, Enamelled Slate, Iron, and other Chimney Pieces, Fenders and Fire-irons, Smoke Jacks, new pattern Dog Grates, &c. [429

53, *LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

WALTER SPURRIER AND CO. A LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS

Always ready for selection. The full Discount less than the Retail Prices.

TEA AND COFFEE POTS AND SERVICES,
SARDINE BOXES, SPOONS AND FORKS,
WAITERS, DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, FISH-EATING KNIVES, FISH CARVERS,
CRUET FRAMES, SPIRIT FRAMES, CUPS,
TANKARDS, BISCUIT BOXES, SHERRY AND BISCUIT STANDS, NUTCRACKS, &c., &c.

Show Room and Manufactory—
53, LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [468

HUNT'S ECONOMICAL MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
94, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
BLACK SILKS, Deep and Half Mourning Dresses of Every Description.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, CAPS, and all kinds of Mourning Fancy Goods.
FUNERALS conducted with economy in any part of the country. [456

TO THE LADIES OF ENGLAND.—Miss TALBOT, thirty years Lady's Maid in the highest circles of England, Paris, and Spain, will forward, on receipt of 30 stamps, full directions in the new and beautiful art of Getting-up the FACE and EYES in the most brilliant style, with other Recipes for the Toilette, standing unrivalled.—Address, Miss Talbot, Folkingham, Lincolnshire. [590

BILLIARD TABLES.

CHARLES ALLDRIDGE & SON are now making First-class BILLIARD TABLES, complete, with all appointments, suitable for private use, from
20 GUINEAS.

Works and Show Room:—
REGENT PARADE, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Dressing Cases, suitable for Wedding and other Presents, always in stock. [594

J. AND G. NICHOLLS,
DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS UPON WOOD,
ALDINE CHAMBERS, PATERNOSTER ROW.
Every description of Wood Engraving for Publishers, Authors, and Manufacturers.
*** FOR SPECIMENS SEE "ART JOURNAL," &c. [512

PIANO-FORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Sale, or Hire, and on the three years' system,
AT MR. HARRISON'S GREAT MIDLAND PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS.
COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW MUSIC, HALF PRICE. [549

BOWATER'S PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.

W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.

BOWATER'S TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each; by Post, 7 or 14 stamps. [573

ELEGANT PRESENTS.

The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties.

JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull St., Birmingham. [457

STAR TEA COMPANY
FOR GOOD BLACK, GREEN, OR MIXED TEA, 2s. 6d. per lb.
74 B, WORCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [438

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
Every Blade Warranted.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, Balanced Handles, from 9s. to 42s. per doz.
BLACK HANDLE KNIVES and FORKS, from 6s. to 16s. per set.
Also a large assortment of
POCKET KNIVES AND SCISSORS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EVANS AND MATTHEWS,
(LATE E. SHAW)
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND CUTLERS,
80, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [529

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. HARRIOTT,
PAPER BOX MAKER,
Manufacturer of
Coloured and Enamelled Papers, Pasteboards, and Cardboards,
FROM BREAD STREET, NEWHALL STREET,
TO 58, LUDGATE HILL, ST. PAUL'S,
BIRMINGHAM.
Pasting, Colouring, and Rolling for the trade. [577

WILLCOX AND GIBBS
SILENT
SEWING MACHINE.

TRIAL
BEFORE
PURCHASE

MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Machines on Hire.
T. S. TONGUE,
Sole Agent,
29, *UNION PASSAGE,*
BIRMINGHAM. [426

THE GREAT CENTRAL STEAM POWER DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.

Principal Depôt: Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham.

Works: 121, Great Charles Street.

Branch Office: Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.
The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [445

NEW AUTOGRAPHIC OR REPRODUCING PROCESS.—Artists, Amateurs, Architects, Engineers, civil and mechanical, Draftsmen in every department of Art or Art Manufactures, can, by means of this valuable invention, have their sketches or drawings multiplied *ad libitum*, at a very moderate cost. The reproduction is, in fact, absolutely identical with the thing drawn—a perfect fac-simile—with all the beauties or faults as the case may be. The process is facile and charming, while the materials used are simply pencil and paper, corrections being made most readily with an ink eraser. Drawings or sketches so produced can be kept for any length of time, and may be printed when desired.—Maclure, Macdonald, and Macgregor, Lithographers to the Queen, 37, Walbrook, London. The above equally applies to merchants, lawyers, and others requiring circulars or statements of all kinds in their own writing. [580

BROWN AND POLSON

were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

To obtain extra profit by the sale,

CHEAP QUALITIES BEARING A FALSE NAME

are sometimes unscrupulously substituted instead of

BROWN AND POLSON'S.

PEARLINA.

A NEW PREPARATION FROM THE FINEST GRAIN,
BY

BROWN AND POLSON.

It is rich in albuminous or flesh-forming properties, and when used alternately with Corn Flour, which is rich in farinaceous or heat-giving properties, supplies all that can be desired for variety and completeness of DIET FOR CHILDREN.

Like Corn Flour it is suitable for Breakfast and Supper, and may be prepared with or without milk. Pastry is much improved by it, being made more crisp and digestible.

RECIPES UPON EACH PACKAGE---PRICE 6D.

[497

THE WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN COMPANY, LIMITED,
58, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

The Directors beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Merchants of Birmingham and its vicinity, that they have appointed

MESSRS. DAVIS
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS IN THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES
WILL ALWAYS BE
ON SALE AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.
THE PATTERNS WILL COMPRISE ALL THE
NEWEST AND MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS,
And the Prices will be the same as at the Worcester Show Rooms.

Worcester, October, 1869. [425

CANNOCK CHASE COAL,
CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY send COAL by Railway in Trucks to all Stations, and load Canal Boats at their extensive Wharves on the Anglesey Branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the Colliery.

PRICES LOADED INTO BOATS.

DEEP COAL	11s. 0d.	per ton.
YARD or HOUSEHOLD COAL	10s. 6d.	,,
SHALLOW (one way)	8s. 6d.	,,
HARD COAL	7s. 6d.	,,
SLACK	4s. 6d.	,,

CANNEL GAS COAL.
Illuminating power of Gas in standard Candles, 32½ Candles.

For prices to other Railway Stations, including rate, apply to

JOHN N. BROWN,
428] *Union Passage, Birmingham.*

GREAT SUCCESS OF
BREWSTER, COCKS, and Co's.
PATENT
SELF-ACTING WASHING MACHINE,
As fitted to existing Coppers.

70 to 80 large Garments can be Washed at one time in 25 minutes, without Labour or Rubbing, with one of the small sizes.

PRICE 14s., Complete.
IN OPERATION DAILY, AT
12, WORCESTER STREET,
AND
24, PARADISE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTORY—
FLORENCE WORKS, REDDITCH.

AGENTS WANTED. [413

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S PATENTS, Novelties, Specialities, and Inventions.

The PATENT A B C DESPATCH BOX.—"Entitles the inventors to gratitude."—*Times.*

The PATENT ELGIN WRITING CASE.—"Some honour belongs to the inventor."—*Times.*

The PERSIGNY DRESSING CASE.—"Some of their work is absolutely perfect."—*Times.*

The DELASKI TRAVELLING BAG.—"A marvel of compactness."—*Morning Post.*

The PATENT MONOGRAM NOTE PAPER and BALL and BAND PROGRAMMES.—"Exquisite."—*Leader.*

The POCKET EPHEMERIS.—A daily remembrancer for the waistcoat pocket. Silver mounted, 10s. 6d.; gold mounted, 31s. 6d. Registered.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB,
(To the Queen)
33, ST. JAMES'S STREET, AND 66, JERMYN STREET,
LONDON. [443

TRADE MARK.

GOOD DINNER SHERRY, 24s. per Doz.
GOOD USEFUL PORT, 24s. per Doz.

JAMES FOX AND CO.,
101, HIGH STREET, and
1, 2, and 3, PHILIP STREET. [472

JOHN R. EDWARDS,
38, *SNOW HILL,*
BABY LINEN MANUFACTURER AND FANCY DRAPER.
An Immense Variety of
CHILDREN'S FROCKS AND PINAFORES. [545

PRIZE MEDALS.

NAPOLEON III EMPEREUR
1862 LONDINI HONORIS CAUSA
1868

GEORGE TOWNSEND & CO.,
GIVRY NEEDLE WORKS,
HUNT END, NEAR REDDITCH.

12, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C., AND 54, RUE REAUMUR, PARIS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REELS, SPRINGS, &C.,
FOR SEWING MACHINES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAND SEWING NEEDLES,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, MADE FROM THE BEST REFINED CAST STEEL.

NEEDLES MADE TO PATTERNS OR DRAWINGS.
Inventors of Stamping Sewing Machine Needles in 1851, and Patentees of the Treble-Groved Sewing Machine Needles.

MAKERS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

HAVRE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1868. JUROR'S REPORT:
"GEORGE TOWNSEND & Co., by the superiority and ingenuity of their Needles, Shuttles, Springs, and other Accessories, have largely contributed to the popularity of the Sewing Machine."

[404

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

[511

THE BIRMINGHAM MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE.
NEW STREET.

EVERY description of MOURNING ATTIRE.
BLACK SILKS, IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
SHOW ROOMS FOR MOURNING MILLINERY.
MANTLES AND DRESSMAKING.
Funerals efficiently and economically CONDUCTED in every part of the country.

BACH AND BARKER,
PROPRIETORS.
[433

PRESENTATION BIBLES.

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, AND HYMNALS,
IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT BINDINGS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR TESTIMONIALS

SCHOOL PRIZES, SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS,
AND
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS,
For Variety and Cheapness unsurpassed.

THE EDUCATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
29 *and* 30, *UNION ST., BIRMINGHAM.*
[409 JOHN KEMPSTER, Manager.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON. [514

MONARCH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON; AND EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

President—The Right Hon. EARL POULETT. Bankers—The UNION BANK OF LONDON. Fire Insurances on the Non-tariff Principle. Every risk on its merits. Marine Insurance on Liberal Terms. Prompt Settlements. Household Insurance, 1s. 6d. per cent.—W. H. HODGES, General Manager. Agents required to represent this Company. [470

Printed by the Proprietors, HATTON and Co., at their Printing Works, Market Hall Passage, and published at 108, New Street, Birmingham.—*February* 19, 1870.